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U.S. Hits at Saddam With 27 Missile Strikes

White House Calls for Long Delay in Resumption of Iraqi Oil Sales

By Brian Knowlton
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — Warning Iraq against further defiance, the United States said Tuesday that its missile attacks against military targets in southern Iraq expressed American policy to President Saddam Hussein in "the only language he understands — the language of force."

Secretary of State Warren Christopher made the comment in a speech hours after the daylight missile assault.

In further moves to punish the Iraqi leader for attacks against Kurds in northern Iraq, President Bill Clinton unilaterally ordered a 100-kilometer (60-mile) extension of the Iraq no-flight zone — established and enforced by the United

States and Europe after the Gulf War — so that it stretches from the Kuwaiti border north to the outskirts of Baghdad. And administration officials said they expected it would be "some time" before Iraq would be allowed to export oil to raise currency for food and medical supplies.

The oil sales had been negotiated with the United Nations, but the UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, said Sunday he would delay the plan because of the deteriorating situation in northern Iraq.

"It's going to be some time before we can get back to any consideration of that program," the State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Tuesday.

The price of oil rose sharply Tuesday on the New York futures market, after the "oil-for-food" deal was suspended.

The price per barrel of light sweet crude for the nearest October delivery date climbed \$1.15 to \$23.40.

The attack Tuesday by 27 cruise missiles, launched by two U.S. Navy ships in the Gulf and two B-52 bombers that had flown from the western Pacific, drew a vow of defiant resistance from Mr. Saddam. But a deputy said that Iraqi troops, whose move into northern Iraq had angered the United States, would leave a key Kurdish town there by day's end.

It was not clear whether further U.S. military attacks were imminent. But Defense Secretary William Perry said the United States reserved the right to launch new strikes. He declined to say what response the United States sought from Mr. Saddam.

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Washington Is on Its Own

Allies Express Support But Shun Involvement

By Craig R. Whitney
New York Times Service

PARIS — The rest of the world, including most of the NATO allies in Europe, made it clear Tuesday that the United States was on its own in taking military action against Iraq.

Britain expressed strong verbal support but kept the planes it has in the area out of the operation. France also did not take part, and did not endorse the U.S. decision to take military action even after a telephone call from President Bill Clinton to President Jacques Chirac before the bombing started, appealing for his support.

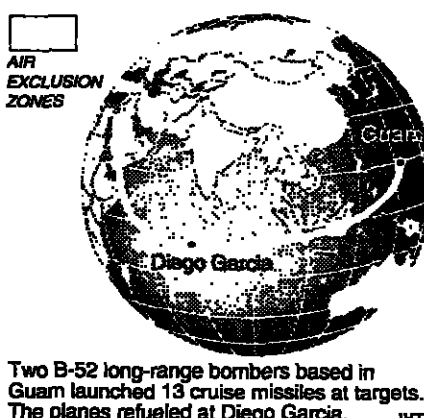
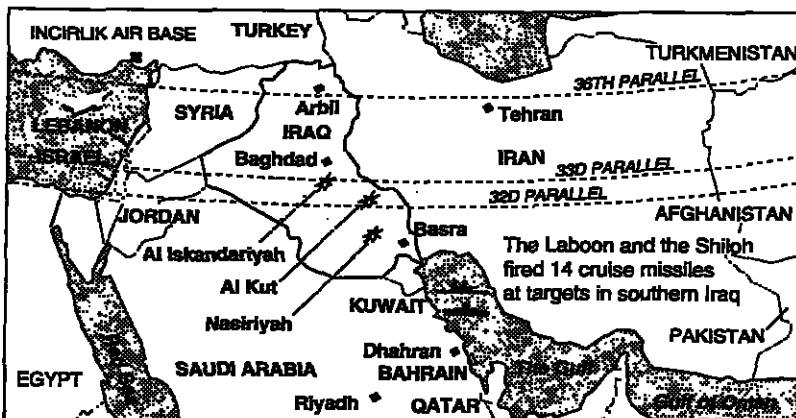
China condemned the U.S. intervention, and Arab states that had supported the multinational operation to drive Iraq out of Kuwait after it invaded that country five years ago were critical or pointedly silent about the American strikes Tuesday.

Britain and France fought in the 1991 war against Iraq and have been enforcing a ban on Iraqi military flights in the northern and southern sectors of the country. Mr. Clinton extended the zone over southern Iraq to within 50 kilometers (30 miles) of Baghdad on Tuesday after authorizing the launching of U.S. planes and missiles against Iraqi air defense sites early Tuesday morning. Defense Secretary Michael Perle of Britain said the allies backed the extension.

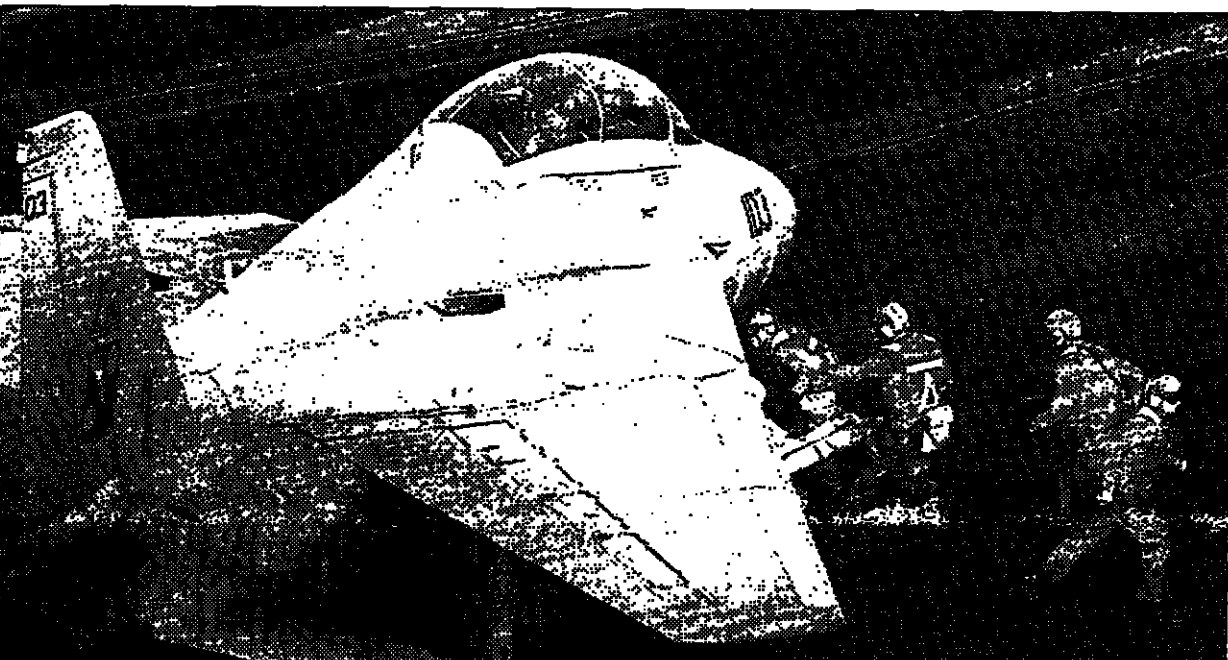
Officials in France, though, said it had been done without consultation with them. The French Foreign Ministry called upon Iraq to pull back its forces from the safe zone the United Nations established to protect the country's Kurds.

Dialogue between Kurdish and Iraqi authorities and between

See ALLIES, Page 10



Two B-52 long-range bombers based in Guam launched 13 cruise missiles at targets. The planes refueled at Diego Garcia.



Customs Photo/The Associated Press



Mr. Clinton entering the Oval Office on Tuesday morning to give a televised address explaining the attack on Iraq. Left, an F-14 warplane returning to the carrier Vinson after flying a mission over Iraq.

De Benedetti Cedes in Board Battle

Former Protégé Takes Command at Olivetti as Losses Mount

By Alan Friedman
International Herald Tribune

Carlo De Benedetti, the Italian financier who became one of the world's best known corporate titans by transforming Olivetti into a leading European computer group, resigned unexpectedly as chairman of the company on Tuesday night after a battle with his protégé.

The surprise resignation came at the start of an emotional two-hour board meeting that company insiders said had been called by Mr. De Benedetti, 61, in order to remove Francesco Caio, 39, who was appointed sole chief executive less than 60 days ago.

Neither man was available for comment Tuesday, but according to one company official, Mr. De Benedetti decided to change his mind and resign his own job and board seat

during the course of Tuesday, and at the board meeting he gave a nostalgic speech recalling his 18 years at the helm of Olivetti SpA.

Company insiders and analysts said Tuesday that a deep rift had broken out between Mr. De Benedetti and Mr. Caio over at least two issues — the amount of write-offs to declare in the company's first-half results, and the abrupt manner in which Mr. Caio had dismissed a number of senior Olivetti managers.

Antonio Tesone, a lawyer on the board, has been named the new chairman, and he is to be aided by a new four-person executive committee.

It was not known Tuesday what would happen to Giorgio Garuzzo, the former Fiat chief operating officer whom Mr. De

See OLIVETTI, Page 6

Inflation at Death's Door? Fed Says So

By Richard W. Stevenson
New York Times Service

JACKSON HOLE, Wyoming — Central bankers, exemplars of caution, are not ones to proclaim victory, especially over so resilient a foe as inflation.

But at a gathering here of the Federal Reserve's top officials and central

bankers and economists from other countries there was a widespread consensus that inflation has at last been tamed if not mastered — and that it is time to think about how and whether to exterminate it.

That there is a serious discussion under way about achieving true price stability "is a testament to the effectiveness of the conduct of monetary policy around the world in bringing inflation to heel over the past 15 years or so," said Alan Greenspan, chairman of the Federal Reserve.

"And now, for the first time in at least a generation, the goal of price stability is within the reach of all the major industrial countries as well as a substantial number of others."

In nearly all the big economies, inflation has been brought down below 3 percent, a sharp improvement from the early 1980s, and central banks enjoy steady if arguably tenuous support for a continuation of relatively tight monetary policy. In Japan, inflation has been virtually zero in the last year, with many economists seeing the main risk there as one of deflation: falling prices.

But even as they began shifting their sights to pushing inflation another notch or two toward zero — a challenge at least as difficult as going from 15 percent to 5 percent, several bankers said — many central bankers here remained preoccupied with holding onto the gains they

See INFLATION, Page 6

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 32.18	Down 0.06%
5848.39	135.77
The Dollar	
New York	1.485
DM	1.4808
Pound	1.5666
Yen	109.275
FF	5.0805

Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Arillas	12.50 FF
Cameroon	1.800 CFA
Egypt	12.50 FF
France	10.00 FF
Gabon	1.100 CFA
Greece	350 Dr
Italy	2.800 Lire
Ivory Coast	1.250 CFA
Jordan	1.250 JD
Lebanon	11.3000
Morocco	16 Dh
Oman	10.00 Riels
Reunion	12.50 FF
Saudi Arabia	10.00 Rl
Senegal	1.100 CFA
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1.250 Dh
U.A.E. (U.A.E.)	10.00 Dirh
U.S. M. (Eur)	\$1.20

As Camps Close, the 'Boat People' Wash Up Back in Vietnam

By Kathy Wilhelm
The Associated Press

CAN THO, Vietnam — Just weeks ago, Mai Mi Son thought he still had a chance of joining his sister in Australia.

He was living with his wife and two children on Galang, an Indonesian island that was turned by the government into a huge refugee camp after Vietnamese began pouring out of their homeland in boats in 1975.

Mr. Son arrived in 1990, much like the rest — on a leaky tub that sought provisions from an Indonesian oil rig and was escorted into custody. "If I had money — \$5,000 or \$10,000 — to bribe officials, I could have gotten to Australia,"

said Mr. Son, 45, who used to be a truck driver. Instead, in late June, Indonesian camp officials told his family of four, among others, to pack their belongings for transfer to another camp.

"After we packed they put us on a ship and brought us straight back here," he said.

Here, to the sleepy farming and fishing town of Can Tho, about 135 kilometers (85 miles) south of Ho Chi Minh City in the Mekong River delta. To the tiny three-room home of his mother and sisters, crammed now with eight people. To the plastic folding chair where he sat and shook his head — no, he did not know what he would do now.

So ends one of the longest-running refugee programs in United Nations history.

From 1975, when South Vietnam fell to the

Communist North, until 1989, more than one million Vietnamese were given permanent homes in the West. Like East Germans who scaled the Berlin Wall, Vietnamese who got out automatically qualified for asylum.

In 1989, the Southeast Asian countries where the "boat people" were washing up and the Western countries that were taking them in decided to call a halt. They began screening newly arriving Vietnamese and rejecting those who could not prove they faced political persecution at home.

Most left for simpler reasons: They were poor and wanted a better life. This year, despite protests, tear gasings, camp breakouts and suicide attempts, host governments stepped up deportations of the refugees. From

January through June, more than 3,100 were sent back forcibly while about 9,200 took the only other option, stepping onto planes voluntarily.

Singapore and Malaysia emptied and closed their refugee camps; Indonesia and Thailand plan to do the same this month. Only Hong Kong has substantial numbers left — nearly 14,000 — but aims to get them all home by June 30, the day before Britain returns the colony to Chinese rule.

"I think we can keep up this pace," said Catherine Bertrand, chief representative in Vietnam for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, which finances the camps and organizes repatriations. The refugee agency recently staged

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AGENDA

Corpses of Belgian Girls Dug Up

Agence France-Presse
JUMET, Belgium — Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene of Belgium confirmed Tuesday that the two corpses discovered at the house of a convicted child rapist, Marc Dutroux, were An Marchal, 17, and Eefje Lambrecks, 19. The two girls allegedly were abducted by Mr. Dutroux on Aug. 22, 1995, near Ostende, on the coast. The discovery of the two bodies came after a week of searching at a chalet that had previously been occupied by an accomplice of Mr. Dutroux. The police suspect that the two men had created an international child sex ring.
Earlier article, Page 5.



Undertakers in Charleroi, Belgium, carrying a coffin Tuesday from a house owned by Mr. Dutroux in Jumet, where two bodies were found.

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All Chechnya Celebrating Its Victory, Unofficially

By Lee Hockstader
Washington Post Service

GROZNY, Russia — Abu Hassan, knife in his belt, smile on his lips, scrambled down from a heap of twisted steel girders where he had hoisted a green Islamic victory flag.

"You can call me 'The Slaughterer,'" the Chechen guerrilla said cheerfully, standing amid the bombed and dynamited remains of Grozny's presidential palace. "I make it my business to slaughter any Russian prisoners I get my hands on. Bring me one and I'll show you."

His compatriots chuckled and slapped him on the back.

Officially, "The Slaughterer" and his small band of rebels should not be standing in the middle of the main square of this ruined city. Officially, they are supposed to have disappeared quietly by now in a parallel withdrawal of Russian and Chechen forces. Officially, the main question he has fought for — whether Chechnya will get its independence from Russia — will be postponed for five years to give both sides a chance to cool off.

But the reality is that the rapid withdrawal of Russian troops from Grozny in the last 10 days has created an enormous power vacuum that is rapidly be-

See CHECHNYA, Page 7

THE AMERICAS

A Quiet Seminarian Held in Airport Check In His Bags, Explosives and a Gun

By Robert D. McFadden
New York Times Service

Roman Regman, 21, who lives with his mother in Florida and has been studying at a Pennsylvania seminary for a priesthood in the Orthodox Church in America, hardly fit the profile of a terrorist bomber or hijacker. His manner at Tampa International Airport was polite, deferential, calm and cooperative.

In a strange encounter at a checkpoint on Saturday — an incident whose circumstances are hotly disputed by the man's mother, who was there — officials said Mr. Regman, a Romanian immigrant who had summered with his mother and was returning to his seminary near Scranton, hoisted his camouflage knapsack and his black duffel bag onto a conveyor belt to be X-rayed. But, officials said, the luggage was too tightly packed for attendants to scan the contents. And when attendants said they would have to search his luggage, Mr. Regman volunteered that he had a gun in one of his bags. They looked in and, sure enough, found an unloaded 9-millimeter Beretta pistol. Mr. Regman did not flee and offered no resistance as the police were summoned.

In a security office minutes later, the police said they found an arsenal in his luggage: two live hand grenades with timing devices, five other explosive devices, what was described as a variety of bomb-making materials, 100 rounds of ammunition for the 9-millimeter pistol, 100 rounds of ammunition for a .22-caliber weapon, six military-style knives, a ski mask and black gloves.

The authorities said the explosives were easily powerful enough to have brought down the USAir flight to Pennsylvania that Mr. Regman had intended to take. And with tension high since the Trans World Airlines explosion that killed 230 people off Long Island in July, officials said the arrest might have averted another disaster.

Mr. Regman, who made no statement, was being held without bond at the Hillsborough County Jail near Tampa on seven counts of possessing explosive devices and seven counts of possessing concealed weapons. Federal officials said they were exploring additional charges.

But there were many puzzling aspects of the case, not least the question of why a seminarian would carry arms and explosives onto a plane. "That's of course going to be one of the focuses of the investigation — to determine what the man's motive was," said Brian Kensel, a spokesman for the FBI.

And other questions were raised by Mr. Regman's mother, Cornelia, who went to the airport to see her son off and was with him when he was seized.

She accused the authorities Monday of lying and gave a sharply different version of what happened at the scanner, saying her son and his bags went through without notice, and that afterward, her son, believing it his duty, had turned back and told attendants of the gun.

"My son told me, 'We are in an airport. I must tell the lady,'" Mrs.

Regman said Monday. "This is true, not a lie. I don't know why they are lying. If he was a terrorist, he would never have told them he had a gun."

Portraying her son as naive, perhaps, but not a criminal, Mrs. Regman said he was confused over the rules about transporting a weapon aboard a plane, imagining that the attendants would take the weapon and put it in the cargo hold.

She acknowledged that he had no permit for the gun, which he bought less than a month ago for reasons he did not explain to her.

"Maybe the devil is working to destroy him because he is going the way of God," Mrs. Regman said. "I am a religious person and I swear to God this is true. It's a big mistake. My son, he wouldn't hurt a fly."

The portrait of a quiet seminarian was contradicted by a neighbor who was quoted by The Tampa Tribune on Monday as saying Mr. Regman, in addition to studying the Bible, also subscribed to military magazines and often dressed like a soldier in shorts, a pressed shirt, a military hat and black leather gloves. "I couldn't imagine why anyone would be wearing black leather gloves all the time, especially in Florida," the neighbor said.

Mr. Regman, who immigrated to the United States with his mother five years ago and graduated from high school in the Cleveland area, was to enter his third year this week at St. Tikhon's Seminary at South Canaan, Pennsylvania, 30 miles northeast of Scranton, where stunned administrators and teachers Monday recalled him as a good student, but something of a loner.



UNSCATHED — A police officer watching an uninjured Jack Harrow pull himself from his tractor trailer after it plunged 50 feet from a bridge in Mira Loma, California.

Away From Politics

Doctors' salaries dropped in 1994 for the first time in more than a decade, with specialists taking the biggest decline as managed health care became more widespread. But with an average income of \$187,000 in 1994, down 4 percent from the previous year, doctors were still among the highest-paid workers in America. (AP)

Alcohol and mechanical failure are being

considered as possible factors in the drownings of seven people whose vehicle rolled into the lake in Union, South Carolina, where Susan Smith killed her two boys in a notorious 1994 case, a sheriff said. (AP)

A friend of a woman killed on TWA Flight 800 in July was caught trying to open a Macy's department store account in the dead woman's name, officials in New York said. The police said Peter Santora, 50, was arrested and charged with grand larceny. (Reuters)

Now It's Senate's Turn to Debate Gay Marriage

By Joan Biskupic
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The debate in Congress over same-sex marriages, which is set to resume this week, is remarkable in many ways, foremost that it is taking place at all.

Just 15 years ago, virtually no legal recognition existed for any kind of homosexual relationship.

"It was 1981 when we had the first proposal in San Francisco to recognize gay relationships," said Matt Coles, director of the gay rights projects at the American Civil Liberties Union. "I was actually in the room when the term 'domestic partnership' was invented. People thought lesbians and gay men lived alone."

Now the possibility of same-sex marriages is being debated in a national forum, spurred by a Hawaii court case. Republicans in Congress are fearful that if Hawaii allows men to marry men and women to marry women, then other states will be forced to accept these unions.

The Senate is scheduled to take up the Defense of Marriage Act on Thursday, and the Senate majority leader, Trent Lott, Republican of Mississippi, has said that its passage is a Republican priority before the Senate recesses this fall. The legislation makes clear that no state would have to recognize a same-sex marriage from another state and defines marriage in federal law as a "union between one man and one woman."

But the legislation raises constitutional questions and, like the abortion issue, involves concerns about individual privacy and public morality. Sponsors say they want to

preserve heterosexual values and traditional families. Opponents counter that the measure is mean-spirited and discriminatory. The divisiveness is exacerbated by the politics of the coming November elections.

The Hawaii Supreme Court ruled in 1993 that discrimination against homosexuals who want to marry would be permissible only if supported by a "compelling" state interest. That is a very difficult standard and one that will be tested in a trial scheduled to begin this month.

The main Republican sponsors of the Defense of Marriage Act, Senators Don Nickles of Ok-

lahoma and Representative Robert L. Barr Jr. of Georgia, say that heterosexual marriages are under threat and Congress should act quickly. But some Democratic opponents say the legislation is politically motivated and designed to force Democrats into difficult votes before the election.

The legislation was approved in the House, 342 to 67, in August. It appears headed for passage in the Senate, although there the bill faces an amendment by Senator Edward M. Kennedy, Democrat of Massachusetts, that would prohibit job discrimination based on sexual orientation.

ELECTION NOTES

Turning Point in Whitewater?

WASHINGTON — Susan McDougal, a former White-water partner of Bill and Hillary Rodham Clinton who is facing imprisonment in another business deal, said in a television interview broadcast Wednesday on ABC's "PrimeTime Live" that she was considering cooperating with federal prosecutors in their investigation of Whitewater and other ventures involving the Clintons.

Her cooperation could be pivotal for Whitewater investigators because she could corroborate information already being provided to prosecutors by her former husband, James, who she said has asked her to cooperate.

Mrs. McDougal, who worked with her husband at the failed savings and loan he once owned and took over the books when his health declined in 1986, was sentenced to two years in prison after being convicted in May for her part in a scheme to obtain a fraudulent small business loan. She is to begin her sentence in four weeks. (WP)

Stopwatch Can't Stop Kemp

FLINT, Michigan — At a rally last week in Costa Mesa, California, Jack Kemp was supposed to speak for seven minutes. Aides clocked him at 22, and counted themselves lucky he did not go on longer.

At another event, Mr. Kemp began his remarks talking with pride about being a father. But he ended by discussing shogun warriors and the Holy Roman Empire.

His style was hardly a secret coming into this campaign. When Mr. Kemp sought the Republican presidential nomination in 1988, he exasperated advisers with his run-on speeches and runaway references to arcane historical figures and abstruse economic theories.

"He's an ebullient character, but he's now in an environment where everything has to be tightly scripted," said John Mueller, a financial forecaster in Washington who worked as an economic adviser to Mr. Kemp from 1979 to 1988, the year Mr. Kemp left Congress. "His natural style is at odds with that."

One of the people most aware of this is Mr. Kemp. He said recently that now he must weigh his words and actions more carefully. "I've got to stop throwing footballs," he said, "and stop bugging old teammates of mine." (NYT)

Quote/Unquote

Neil Newhouse, a Republican pollster: "The voters are more optimistic. They're not sanguine or gleeful about their prospects, but it's a far cry from two or four years ago." (WP)

Geoff Garin, a Democratic pollster: "This is an election where, for the first time in a long time, voters feel there's virtue in stability." (WP)

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TODAY'S

BUSINESS

MESSAGE

CENTER

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Personals

MAY THE SACRED HEART of Jesus be adored, glorified, loved and preserved throughout the world, now and forever. Sacred Heart of Jesus pray for us. Saint Jude, patron of the hopeless, pray for us. Amen. Say this prayer nine times a day, by the end of the year you will be answered. It has never been known to fail. Publication must be promised. A.V.

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ASIA/PACIFIC

Top Hong Kong Judge Seeks Executive Post

Candidacy Widens Unusual Race

By Kevin Murphy
International Herald Tribune

HONG KONG — The unusual race to become Hong Kong's first chief executive under Chinese rule widened Tuesday as the British colony's chief justice, Sir Ti Liang Yang, added his name to a short list of candidates vying for the post.

Sir Ti Liang confirmed Tuesday that he had informed Governor Chris Patten that he would accept a nomination to become his replacement and head of the local government upon the transfer of the colony to Chinese rule on July 1 next year — if he were nominated by members of a selection committee now being chosen by Beijing.

Influential members of the Preparatory Committee hand-picked by Beijing to help plan for the transition to Chinese rule have been reported by local news organizations as saying they would support Sir Ti Liang's candidacy.

A parallel nomination process is now under way to name 400 members of a special Selection Committee that in turn will choose the chief executive and appoint a provisional legislature to replace a popularly elected body that Beijing plans to abolish.

The decision by Hong Kong's top judge to enter a contest that has been criticized as undemocratic for its limited

local participation and its opaque circumstances surprised many local analysts. They had assumed that Beijing had already settled on another candidate, Tung Chee-hwa, a shipping tycoon.

But Mr. Tung, who heads Orient Overseas International Ltd., listed among the world's largest container shipping concerns, has thus far refused to publicly disclose his future aspirations.

Mr. Tung resigned from a senior advisory role to Mr. Patten earlier this year, while continuing to serve as the Preparatory Committee's deputy director.

"A situation that was murky at best has just gotten a little murkier," a local government official said.

"It might be that Sir Ti Liang has entered the race to show that it's not a foregone conclusion," said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity.

"He might have been entered to flush out C. H. Tung," the official said. "Or it could be that there is genuine concern on the Chinese side that putting a businessman in the top job may not be the right course of action."

Late last year, Sir Ti Liang was thought to have ended his chances of continuing in public life after his term as chief justice ends in February 1997, when his off-the-record comments about Hong Kong's Bill of Rights were disclosed to the press by Chinese officials who are critical of a package of laws protecting local civil liberties.

Sir Ti Liang's comments, as revealed to the media, put him at odds with the local administration and provoked calls for his resignation as the colony's leading jurist.

In public opinion polls, Hong Kong's top civil servant, Anson Chan, is the most widely supported choice as chief



Sir Ti Liang Yang confirmed Tuesday his candidacy to be chief executive.

executive. However, her continuing support of Mr. Patten through a series of bitter disputes with China has made her a difficult choice for Beijing to accept.

The chief justice scores higher in opinion polls than Mr. Tung. Both men have more public support

than Lo Tak-shing, a former senior government adviser who gave up his British passport to seek the job of chief executive.

According to local newspaper reports, Mr. Lo has signaled his willingness to end his own campaign and to throw his support behind Sir Ti Liang.

Beijing Press Conference Is Greek to Foreigners

Agence France-Press

BEIJING — The first official Chinese Foreign Ministry news conference without interpreters on Tuesday left the Western press corps here lost for words.

The ministry spokesman, Shen Guofang, delivered concise responses in Chinese to the few questions, and the news conference was over in 15 minutes, compared with about 45 minutes in previous sessions where simultaneous English translation was provided.

"For me it is also a difficult challenge," said Mr. Shen, asked about his feelings on the decision to ban English

translations at regular ministerial briefings.

Some Western journalists with good command of Chinese struggled to understand Mr. Shen's southern accent.

Chinese officials announced at the beginning of July that English would be banned at the briefings as of Sept. 1, arguing that Chinese is an official UN language. The initiative is one of a number of measures intended to banish "colonial" influences from everyday life. Sources said that the ministry was not in favor of the ban, but that the decision was made "on high."

Taiwan Overture Rejected by China

Reuters

BEIJING — China turned down an invitation Tuesday for one of its top policymakers to visit Taiwan, saying the island must first abandon its bid for international recognition.

"It is impossible," a spokesman for the cabinet's Taiwan Affairs Office said, when asked if the office's director, Wang Zhaoguo, would accept the invitation from a Taiwanese business executive, Kao Ching-yuan.

The spokesman said the time for such a visit was not ripe because Taiwan had yet decided to abandon its "pragmatic foreign policy" of trying to elevate its international standing.

"Taiwan should not seek to enter the United Nations," the spokesman said. Taipei lost its seat in the United Nations when Beijing took its place in 1971.

China regards Taiwan as a rebel province. If Mr. Wang had accepted and Taiwanese authorities had allowed the visit, he would have been the most senior Chinese official to set foot on the island since 1949.

In Concession by Beijing, Handshake With Patten To Mark Colony's Return

Compiled by Our Staff Press Dispatches

BEIJING — Britain's final departure next year from its colony of Hong Kong will be sealed with a handshake, a British minister said Tuesday, confirming the two countries would share a final symbolic embrace.

In an upbeat assessment of improving Chinese-British ties, the junior British foreign minister, Jeremy Hanley, said that Beijing's top official on Hong Kong, Lu Ping, had agreed to shake hands with Mr. Patten at the July 1 handover ceremony.

"I had confirmation from Lu Ping this morning that he is looking forward to shaking the governor's hand at the ceremony," Mr. Hanley said.

"The atmosphere is now extremely constructive, and we are all conscious of the importance of the decisions that have to be taken between now and the 30th June next year," he added. He met earlier with Mr. Lu and the Chinese foreign minister, Qian Qichen.

The willingness of Mr. Lu to join Governor Patten in the limelight appeared to signal new readiness to set aside differences as the time for colony's handover after 150 years of British rule approached.

London and Beijing have long disputed arrangements for the transition, with disagreement over the ceremony itself once so entrenched that the prospects for a joint event seemed doubtful. Beijing, infuriated by Mr. Patten's drive to expand democracy in the colony

ahead of its return, has tried to limit Britain's role while Britain is intent on departing in imperial style.

In March, Britain signaled that a joint ceremony was in doubt, with diplomatic sources reporting that the main hurdle was China's insistence that Mr. Patten should not attend.

Mr. Hanley said that differences on arrangements for the transfer remained to be settled, but added that progress had been made.

"On the handover ceremony," he said, "the Chinese government agree that it should be grand, solemn and dignified, and fitting to the historical importance of the event."

The major remaining difference is over China's determination to scrap Hong Kong's elected legislature, known as Legco. "It is unnecessary for Legco, which has been duly elected, to be replaced before the end of its term in 1999," Mr. Hanley said.

While Mr. Hanley called for urgency to resolve outstanding disagreements before the handover, the official Chinese press agency, Xinhua, quoted Mr. Lu as saying that "minor differences" did not necessarily have to be ironed out before the day arrived.

"We will try our best to solve minor differences before the first of July 1997," Mr. Lu said. "If some of the differences cannot be solved by that day, it doesn't matter. They can be resolved gradually by the Hong Kong people themselves." (Reuters, AFP)

BRIEFLY ASIA

Indonesia Cold to Fate of Missing 74

JAKARTA — Playing down the fate of 74 persons listed as missing after riots in July, the Indonesian military said Tuesday that the "more meaningful" issue was the follow-up investigation.

The Antara news agency quoted the head of the armed forces' influential socio-political department, Lieutenant General Syarwan Hamid, as also having said that focusing efforts on seeking those reported missing would only "exhaust" people and that the real meaning of the case would be lost.

The National Commission on Human Rights has said that 5 persons died, 74 were missing and 149 were injured during and after the riots. The military says 4 persons died and 28 were injured, providing no number of those missing.

General Hamid dismissed the missing as a "normal" consequence, adding that "maybe they went traveling." (AFP)

China Warns Japan on Territorial Issues

BEIJING — Prime Minister Li Peng issued a veiled warning to Japan on Tuesday to avoid territorial disputes, the official Xinhua press agency reported.

During a meeting in Beijing with a former Japanese prime minister, Noboru Takeshita, Mr. Li referred to the "history of Japanese militarists' aggression against China," and said that "a series of events happened in Japan recently that deeply concern the Chinese people." Xinhua said. That was apparently a reference to the dispute over the Diaoyu Islands, which are known to the Japanese as the Senkakus and are claimed by both countries as well as by Taiwan.

Japanese rightists planted a flag and a war memorial on one of the Diaoyus last month, provoking condemnation by Beijing. It accused militarists in the Japanese government of encouraging such actions. (AFP)

Philippine Peace Accord Protested Anew

ZAMBOANGA, Philippines — Muslim extremists opposing a peace pact with the Philippine government vowed Tuesday to keep fighting for an Islamic state and, at the same time, Christians paralyzed this southern city to protest the accord.

Public transport drivers in Zamboanga went on strike to support the protest by 5,000 Christians. Schools, banks and other businesses were closed. (Reuters)

VOICES From Asia

Shen Guofang, the Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman, over remarks by President Nelson Mandela of South Africa that he wants closer relations with both China and Taiwan: "The South African leader went so far as to call Taiwan a 'country' and preached 'dual recognition.' We are greatly concerned." (AP)

Chen Xiaoying, sister of the Chinese dissident Chen Longde, saying he was barely able to speak in a hospital after he jumped from a second-floor prison landing, reportedly to escape a beating at a work camp: "He is in very low spirits and has no morale. He can talk only with difficulty because of three teeth he lost during the fall." (AFP)

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novelist
17 "Don Juan"
19 Protector of
58-Down

21 Plot
22 Way around
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23 Essence
24 Military initia-
1948-92
25 Glinka hero
26 Russian
31 Confiscates
32 Put — fight
33 Rabin's
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34 Landlord's due
35 "The New
Moon"

43 At no charge
44 Related on the
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46 Mr. Oranges
48 Rages
49 Try
50 Aleppo's land:
Abir

53 Last month of
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55 Cards
56 Poke fun at
57 "Passion"
58 On the brink
59 Answers to
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61 Soldiers for old
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62 Mugs
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63 Juno's Greek
cousin/part

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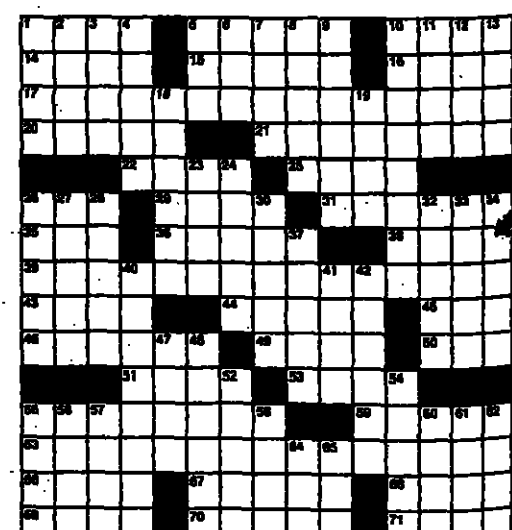
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8 Fry
9 Chiang's game
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11 Mine, in Abx
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13 Sailing girl
14 Green
15 Villa-building
family
23 Affirm
confidence
24 One of the
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27 Command to a
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28 Small role,
sometimes
30 Lamps that
glow
32 Greek
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33 Way in
34 Flight segment
37 Incubation
40 Cut-off
55-Across?
41 Bibliographer's
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42 Counters
43 Pulverize
44 Lie dormant
45 Sustained
specialty
54 Sometime
Olivier co-star

55 Nicholas or
Alexander
56 American
Beauty, e.g.
57 Ground-floor
apartment
58 "Peter Pan"
pirate

59 Large lot
60 Moselle
tributary
62 Where
Pierotello is
64 Deranged
65 Maritime
letters



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Solution to Puzzle of Sept. 3

LOST CHAD ARBOR
AREA AERO ALONE
MAGI BRIE ADRAIS
BLACKBOARD EPIC
HAAS ALBERT
TAPING RADIO
ALE GETIN BOOME
CONGA AFT AKRO
TENOR PLEAT ET
LOOSE MISSED
CANDOR SOON
ARES ROWEN GIBER
ROUTE OLEG RAVE
TORAH ADDS EYEN
EMORY MEET REST

EUROPE

Poland, in Blow to U.S., Resists Arming Bosnia

By Raymond Bonner
New York Times Service

WARSAW — In a blow to the European Union and a rebuff to the United States, the Polish government is resisting selling tanks to the incipient Bosnian Army, according to U.S. and Polish officials.

A special Clinton administration envoy to the Balkans, James Pardew Jr., is expected here at the end of the week to try once again to persuade Warsaw to aid in the program to train and equip the army of the Muslim and Croatian federation, which controls about half of Bosnia. The Bosnian Serbs control the rest.

But the officials said that Mr. Pardew's mission would almost certainly end in failure.

"The decision has been taken not to supply them," a senior official of the Polish Foreign Office said, speaking on condition of anonymity. "We stand by the decision of the Europeans not to arm any side in any way."

The Clinton administration contends that it is necessary to build a strong federation army in Bosnia so that the Muslim-dominated government there will be able to deter any future Serbian aggression.

In general, though, European governments have argued that it is folly to send more arms to the Balkans. They have also said it is especially risky to give weapons to the precarious Muslim-Croatian federation, which was formed only under intense U.S. pressure after those two sides fought a brutal war in 1993.

So far, European governments have rejected U.S. requests to provide weapons or financial support for the program. Consequently, money for the weapons, other than those being supplied by the United States, is coming primarily from Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates and Malaysia.

An American official said that about \$140 million had been pledged by those countries and that the United States was contributing about \$100 million in equipment, roughly half of what he said is needed.

The federation soldiers will be trained by Military Professional Resources Inc., a private organization of retired U.S. military officers. The organization also assisted the Croatian Army in the months leading up to its victory last August against Serbian separatists in the Krajina region of Croatia.

When he announced the start of the U.S. program for Bosnia, in Sarajevo in July, Mr. Pardew, a retired U.S. Army colonel, said, "In the future, if someone

wants a fight, it will be a fair fight." He paused and added, "In fact, it will be more than a fair fight."

Comments like these fuel the fears of European diplomats, as well as of many other observers in Bosnia, that the Bosnian government may eventually use its new force against the Bosnian Serbs to keep them from seceding, which is the declared goal of most Serbian leaders.

Although it was part of the Dayton agreement that ended the fighting in Bosnia, the program to train and equip the Muslim-Croatian Army was delayed because the two sides refused to sign a joint military agreement until six weeks ago, again under U.S. prodding.

The United States wants Poland to provide Bosnia with 45 T-72 tanks, which are made in Poland and were a mainstay of the Warsaw Pact of Soviet allies. When Poland initially balked at the \$30 million deal, the United States offered to reimburse the government for a substantial part of the cost.

That was not enough, nor was the U.S. argument that by sending tanks to Bosnia, the Polish government would have maintenance and spare-parts contracts for its struggling tank factories.



VEILED THREAT IN ULSTER — Masked gunmen and a woman from the Ulster Freedom Fighters, a Protestant paramilitary group, brandishing weapons in Belfast on Monday after a third day of disturbances.

BRIEFLY EUROPE

U.S. Envoy to Advise Baltics

STOCKHOLM — A U.S. envoy, Richard Holbrooke, will take up a new advisory role on Baltic security Wednesday when he joins a Baltic Sea council examining the requests of Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania to join Western bodies.

Mr. Holbrooke, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state, agreed last month to join the Swedish-sponsored advisory board when Prime Minister Goran Persson of Sweden visited President Bill Clinton in Washington.

The Baltic states are anxious to reinforce links with the West after leaving the Soviet Union in 1991. All three are seeking to join the European Union or the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Scandinavian and Western nations are eager to keep the Baltic states away from Russia's sphere of influence, but are hesitating about allowing them full entry to the European Union or NATO as NATO expands eastward.

Push for German Tax Reform

BONN — Germany's opposition Social Democrats have jumped on the tax reform bandwagon, challenging Chancellor Helmut Kohl to cut income taxes even earlier than his government intends.

The Social Democratic plan, which commentators

hailed Tuesday as a smart tactical move in a mounting debate over Germany's heavy tax burden, urges lower tax brackets for wage-earners and fewer loopholes for the rich in 1998, a year earlier than Mr. Kohl wants.

The plan, approved Monday by the party executive, aims to cut the starting tax rate to 19.5 percent from 25.9 percent and to increase the standard personal deduction from 12,000 Deutsche marks (\$8,090) to 14,000 DM.

Even the Free Democrats, Mr. Kohl's liberal coalition partners, who also want tax reform in 1998, welcomed the plan, even though they favor deeper cuts for business and the better off.

Russia-NATO Talks in Bonn

BONN — Germany will begin a round of diplomacy with Russia this week aimed at integrating Moscow in a new European security architecture and allaying its unease over the eastward expansion of the NATO alliance.

Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov of Russia will go to Bonn on Wednesday for his first visit to the West.

On Saturday, Chancellor Helmut Kohl will visit President Boris Yeltsin in Russia.

The German foreign minister, Klaus Kinkel, told the Sueddeutsche Zeitung daily that Russia had signaled that it was now ready to "enter concrete

talks on a charter to comprehensively regulate cooperation with NATO."

"The intensified dialogue that we offered Russia on all these questions begins now," Mr. Kinkel said.

Foreign policy experts said Bonn was taking the lead, in close coordination with its European and North American partners, in pushing ahead a dialogue that has slumbered since the Russian presidential election campaign earlier this year.

"This is Germany's initiative," said Alexander Rahr of the German Foreign Policy Society.

Tapie Resigns from Assembly

PARIS — Bernard Tapie, the brash French politician facing a prison sentence, resigned from the National Assembly on Tuesday.

Before his debut last week in the Claude Lelouch film "Women, Men, Instructions," the leftist politician announced that he planned to resign because he had "paid too dearly for the mix of genres."

The Constitutional Council, one of France's top legal bodies, was on the verge of removing Mr. Tapie from Parliament anyway because of his convictions for tax fraud and bribery in throwing a soccer game. The sentences bar him from office in France for five years.

Mr. Tapie, 53, nevertheless retains his seat in the European Parliament.

2 Corpses Unearthed In Sex Case

Belgian's Property Yields New Evidence

Compiled by Our Staff From European Sources

JUMET, Belgium — Police searching a property owned by Marc Dutroux, a convicted child rapist and chief suspect in Belgium's child sex abuse and murder scandal, found the decomposing bodies of two adolescents or adults Tuesday, a medical source said.

"They have found two bodies in an advanced state of decomposition," the source said on condition of not being identified.

There was no immediate official comment, but the Belga news agency cited a judicial source as saying the remains of at least two people had been found.

The police earlier said they had found what appeared to be human remains, but gave no further details.

"We discovered bones, probably of a human nature," a gendarmerie spokesman, Major Jean-Marie Boudin, said outside the house in the Charleroi suburb of Jumet, formerly occupied by Bernard Weinstein, an associate of Mr. Dutroux's.

Mr. Dutroux has said he murdered Mr. Weinstein and also admitted kidnapping An Marchal, 17, and Eefje Lambrecks, 19, a year ago. The fate of the two girls remains a mystery.

Major Boudin refused to speculate on whether there could be more than one body, but shortly afterward two hearses arrived, and the funeral parlor said a third had been ordered. Reporters saw one coffin being taken away.

Mr. Dutroux is the key suspect in the kidnapping of two 8-year-old girls who were starved to death in the basement of another house he owned. The police think he may be involved in the disappearance of other children.

Two abused schoolgirls were released alive last month from another of house owned by Mr. Dutroux around Charleroi.

Several other Belgian girls have been reported missing in recent years. Their files are all pooled in Neufchateau, the headquarters of the international pedophile hunt.

The police have been digging around the Jumet house, one of the six owned by Mr. Dutroux in or near Charleroi, for the past week. The bones were found underneath a concrete slab in a shed in the garden.



INTERNATIONAL

VIETNAM:
'Boat People' Back

Continued from Page 1

a small ceremony at the Hanoi airport to welcome the 50,000th voluntary returnee from Hong Kong since 1989, trying to put an upbeat spin on what has generally been viewed as a depressing story.

But the chosen returnee, Nguyen Xuan Dong, smiled wanly and had little to say as he walked past television cameras and flashbulbs. Others getting off the plane looked somber and uncertain.

These final returnees clung to hope in the camps as long as they could. Many insist their cases were handled unfairly. Those from Indonesia are nearly unanimous in charging corruption by local officials who screened them for asylum.

Tran Van Sang, who thought his service in the South Vietnamese Army would win him asylum, said his Indonesian interviewers demanded \$3,000. Mr. Sang's wife, who stayed on their farm in Can Tho, sold some land and sent him the money. But refugee protests about corruption meanwhile prompted reforms, he said.

"The whole system in the camp was changed. I got the money but I couldn't bribe anyone," he added with a laugh. He could not get another interview and, after six years of hoping, flew home in February.

Three local officials who were listening to the interview and taking notes also laughed, in sympathy.

For several reasons, Vietnam watches the returnees closely. Often jobless and homeless, some turn to theft. Some have learned foreign political ideas and techniques of activism in the camps.



Tran Van Sang, who returned to Vietnam after six years in an Indonesian refugee camp, feeding his pigs.

Those returning from Hong Kong in particular often use the phrase "human rights" when complaining of treatment in the camps. They are careful not to criticize Vietnam, but the concept is one the government would prefer to keep out.

Vietnam did not want to take the boat people back but reluctantly agreed to do so. It has promised not to punish them for leaving illegally, and the refugee agency's

job is to monitor compliance. Ms. Bertrand said staff members visit about one in four returnees at home and have not found any Vietnamese violations.

Some have been arrested, she said, but not for political ideas. Mostly the monitors find the returnees preoccupied by daily survival and family problems.

"Of course from a humanitarian point of view this is a tragedy," she said.

"They sold their house, they sold their rice field. They are coming back to a poor country and it's not easy to find a job."

She acknowledged that some might not want to live under communism.

"Of course it's not a democracy," she said. "The UNHCR is not here to judge what is the value of this country or that country. The international community has decided these people are not refugees."

INFLATION: Should It Be Killed?

Continued from Page 1

have already made. In the United States, the Federal Reserve's policy-making committee appears divided over whether interest rates need to be increased to cool off a surprisingly strong economy, and if so, whether the Fed should move before the presidential election.

In Europe, central bankers are consumed with laying the groundwork for the European Union's planned single currency.

Moreover, it remains unclear whether the goal of moving toward zero inflation could survive an economic downturn in any of the big industrial nations. And although most participants at the conference said experience had proved there was no long-run benefit to employment from higher inflation rates, they acknowledged that it was an open question whether there would be political support for any aggressive and potentially painful moves to stamp out inflation, especially in Europe, where unemployment remains distressingly high.

"In fact, things are not going so well in our economies that we do not have to be afraid of the temptation to solve problems through inflation becoming irresistible again," said Oskar Lässig, the chief economist of the Bundesbank, the German central bank.

Still, the two-day conference at a mountainside resort here, sponsored by the Federal Reserve Bank of Kansas City, Missouri, made clear a marked shift in thinking about inflation.

After years of debating how to bring inflation from double-digits to single-digits and keep it there, bankers and economists are looking at the costs and

benefits of taking the last few, difficult steps toward price stability, a goal that even a few years ago they could ponder only in the abstract.

The main debate was whether to press for literal price stability—zero inflation—or a consistently low rate of inflation, generally defined as being between 1 percent and 3 percent.

Those arguing against a zero inflation goal said absolute price stability would be too costly a goal. Many of them cited a Brookings Institution study that concluded the costs of complete price stability would far outweigh the benefits.

The core of the Brookings study's argument is that employers find it difficult to cut wages even in inflation-adjusted terms, and the problem would be exacerbated in a period of zero inflation. Unable to cut wages in a zero-inflation environment, companies that encountered problems would have to respond by cutting employment or limiting hiring.

"Our best estimate of the cost of lowering inflation from 3 percent to zero is an increase in unemployment of between 1 percent and 3 percent," the Brookings study said. "Plausible estimates of the benefits of zero inflation are certainly less than the unemployment costs of zero inflation we have documented."

Critics of a zero inflation target also argued that absolute price stability would make it more difficult to use monetary policy to stimulate an economy, because it would effectively be impossible to have negative real interest rates—that is, interest rates below the inflation rate.

"The serious constraints placed on monetary policy in a zero inflation only deflationary environment have recently been evident in Japan," said Stanley Fischer, the deputy managing director of the International Monetary Fund. "They constitute an important reason to target a low positive rate of inflation rather than zero." But other participants argued in favor of pressing further toward zero inflation, if not to go all the way.

Martin Feldstein, the Harvard economics professor who was chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers under President Ronald Reagan, cited research he had done showing that reducing that inflation rate to 1 percent from 3 percent would yield a one-time, permanent gain in the level of gross domestic product of 1 percent, based just on the effects of lower inflation on the consumer sector of the economy.

Although the Fed has never adopted an explicit target, its officials have so far tended to favor a goal in the range of 1 to 3 percent inflation, saying that rate should meet Mr. Greenspan's stated definition of price stability: the point at which people and companies "no longer take account of the prospective change in the general price level in their economic decision making."

OLIVETTI: De Benedetti Gives Up Helm

Continued from Page 1

Benedetti hired as deputy chairman in March.

Olivetti's stock price slumped 5.36 percent Tuesday, to 723 lire, as rumors mounted of worse-than-expected first-half results.

Mr. De Benedetti was quoted in a press release Tuesday night saying that he had decided to resign in order to be "coherent" with a statement he made last year that he would leave Olivetti if it did not return to profit in the course of 1996.

On Tuesday, after the close of trading, the company said it had suffered a pretax loss of 440 billion lire on revenues of 4.2 trillion lire in the first six months of 1996. The loss included a 200 billion special write-off related to its reduction of personal computer manufacturing.

It was too early Tuesday night to know what effect the changes would have on

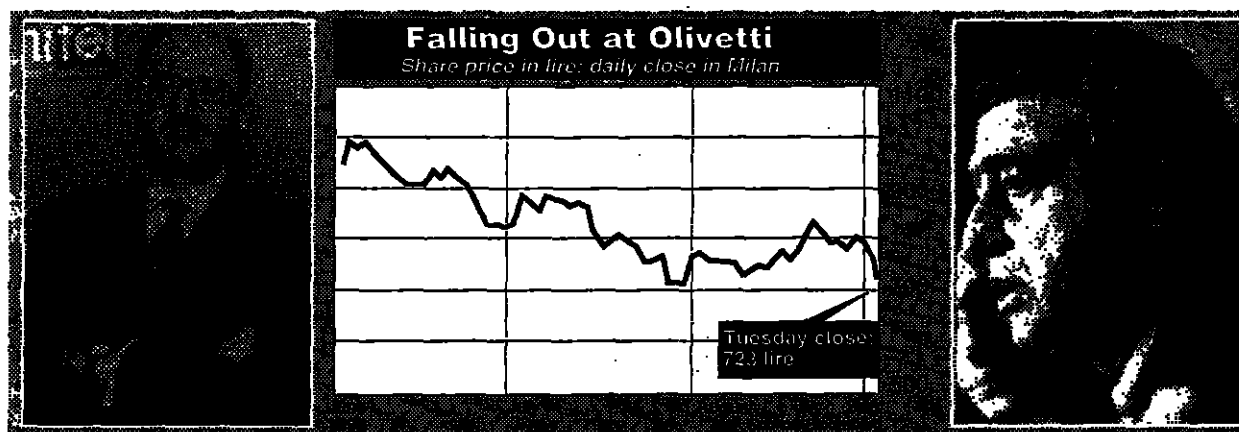
Olivetti, but in the statement, Mr. De Benedetti offered Mr. Caio his "best wishes" and urged him to complete the transformation of Olivetti.

Over the past 18 months Olivetti has been trying to reposition itself as a telecommunications group, and has successfully launched a cellular telephone network called Omnitel.

Olivetti, which Mr. De Benedetti bought control of in 1978, became a successful personal computer maker in the 1980s, but the company has suffered \$2.5 billion in losses since 1990.

In order to finance an ambitious restructuring plan, the push into telecoms, and the cost of drastic job reductions, Mr. De Benedetti was forced to turn last year for financial support to Mediobanca, the Milan merchant bank he had often criticized in the past.

Then, last June, in a management reshuffle that fueled speculation he was disengaging, Mr. De Benedetti gave up



Francesco Caio, left, took over at Olivetti on Tuesday, after Carlo De Benedetti, right, stepped down as chairman.

his title as co-chief executive and with it all day-to-day responsibilities.

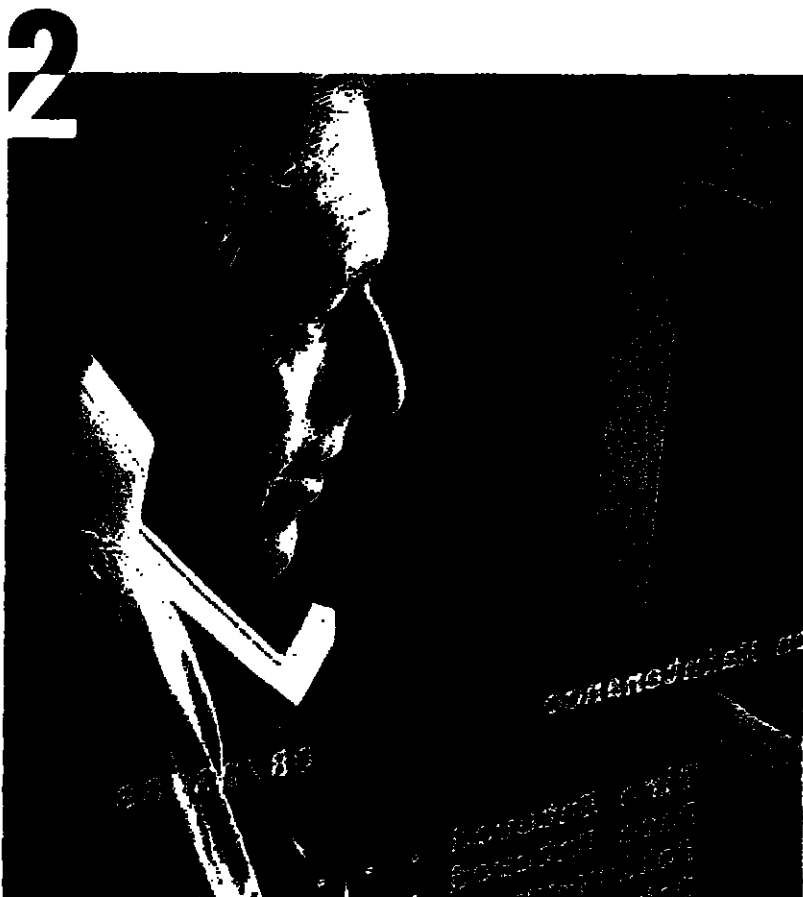
On July 4, when his longtime co-chief executive, Corrado Passera, left Olivetti to run a leading Italian bank, Mr. De Benedetti put his faith behind Mr. Caio,

an aggressive manager who had started out as his personal assistant. Some of the foreign investors who control a total of 70 percent of Olivetti saw Mr. Caio as overly secretive, but also wanted to know Mr. De Benedetti's role at the company. In recent

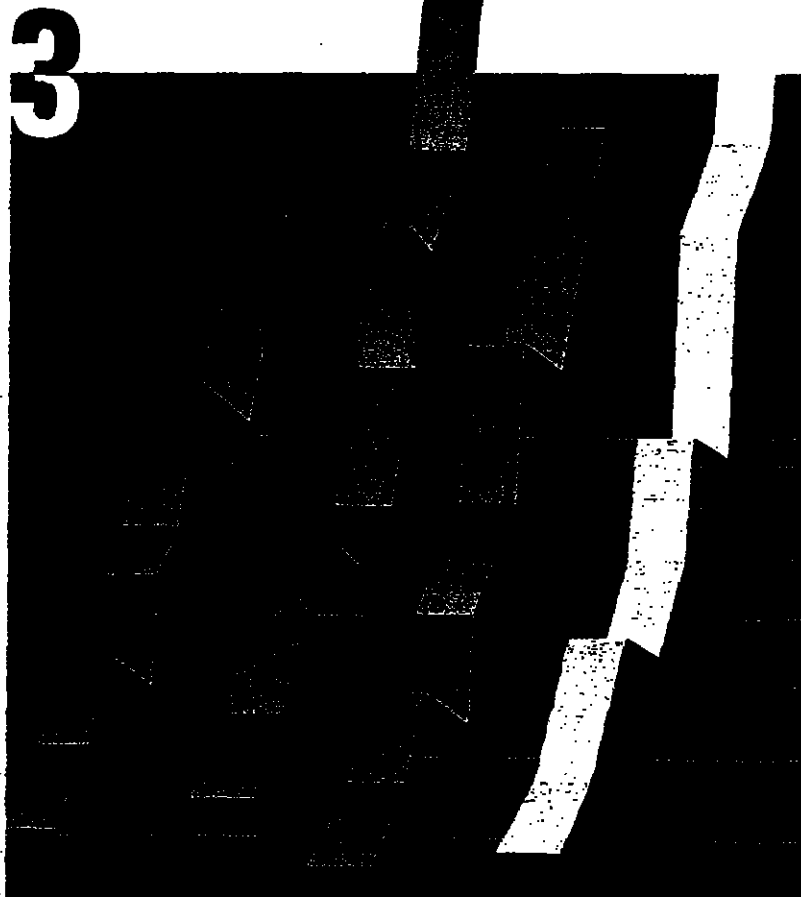
weeks, a group of London fund managers representing 25 percent of Olivetti's share capital met to discuss concerns. Mr. De Benedetti, who was given the title of honorary chairman of Olivetti, still owns about 14 percent of Olivetti's stock.

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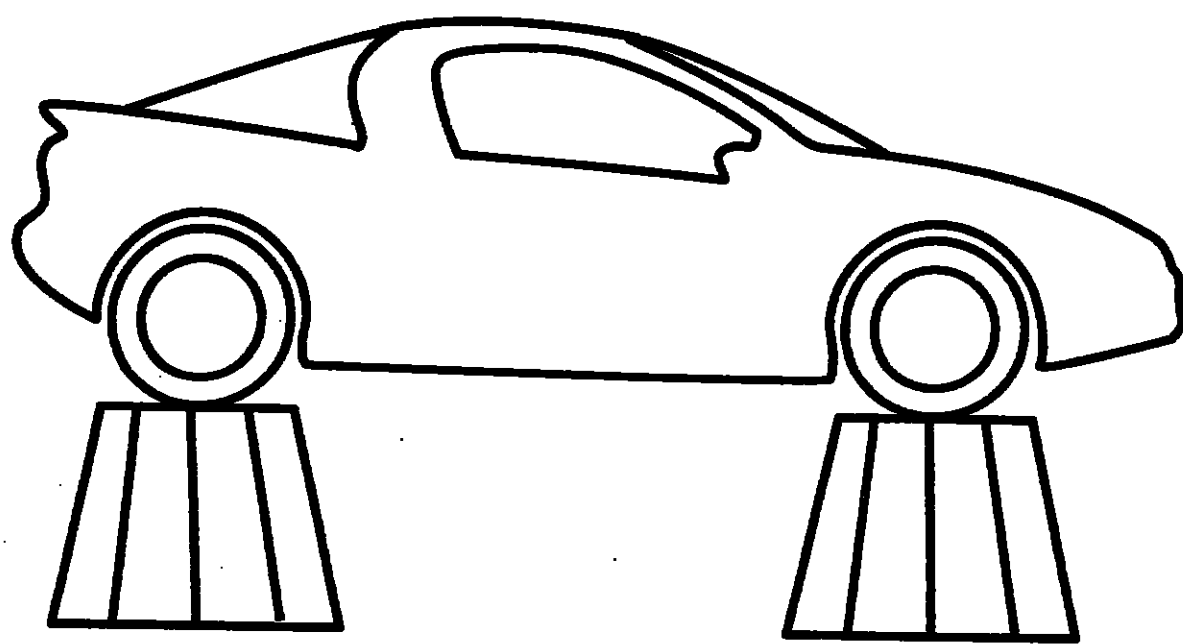
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INTERNATIONAL



Russian soldiers removing debris outside a government building in Grozny on Tuesday.

CHECHNYA: Celebrating an Unofficial Victory Over Russia

Continued from Page 1

ing filled by the Chechen separatists. As far as the Chechens are concerned, they won the war and the rest is details.

On the streets and airwaves of Grozny, there is little doubt about who is in charge.

The green flag of Ichkeria, as the rebels call their secessionist republic, is flying everywhere. In towns and villages across the small republic, the Chechens are celebrating. The other night in Alkhan-Yurt, a western suburb of Grozny where more than 100 fighters arrived home in a convoy of trucks to cheers and tears on Saturday night, scores of Chechens were dancing and clapping in the courtyard of a big house. An accordion played and the rebels made a racket firing weapons in the air. Two recently arrived fighters, wasting no time, had just been married.

Although the peace deal brokered by Alexander Lebed, the national security chief, skirts the question of independence by postponing it, President Boris Yeltsin and every other top Russian official has declared that Russia's territorial integrity is not negotiable. Translation: Chechnya's independence is not on the table.

The rebels' dominance on the ground on the one hand and Moscow's outright denial on the other are causing jitters here despite a withdrawal of thousands of troops, a reasonably firm cease-fire and one of the quietest spells of the 21-

month-old war. "Take care—the war is not over yet," said Tim Guldinann, a Swiss diplomat who is head of the mission sent here by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe. "I don't want to project too much optimism."

A major worry is the growing doubt about security in Grozny, where 400,000 people lived before the war.

The peace plan reached by Mr. Lebed and his Chechen counterparts set up joint patrols of nearly equal numbers of Russian troops and Chechen fighters — 570 men to police the entire city. In theory, no one else with a weapon should remain in town or on the streets — including "The Slaughterer" and his group.

But in fact, hundreds, maybe thousands more Chechen fighters are still in town, whether in civilian clothes or not. "The difference is that the Chechen fighters can put two fingers in their mouths and whistle and 100 of their friends will appear immediately," said Colonel Vladimir Kostenko, a Russian

spokesman for the headquarters of the joint patrols. "Our guys can't do that." Everywhere it is plain that the remaining Russians in Grozny operate at the pleasure of the guerrillas — something that is not lost on the Russian troops in the joint patrols.

"I bear no grudge against these guys," Andrei, 25, a Russian master sergeant, said a little nervously. "When we're alone we don't feel safe. But with Islam here, we're not afraid." His Chechen "partner," Islam Ibrahimov, was in no mood for a lasting partnership. "I've spent two years fighting to get rid of the Russians," he said. "I won't be satisfied until they're gone."

By all accounts, they will be soon. Russian officers say they will pull their troops out of the joint patrols and out of Grozny in a month, possibly three. That will leave a city in which there is no working civilian authority in place.

After that, the Chechens are on their own, the Russians say.

Zimbabwe Group Wants Age of Consent at 10

Agence France-Press

HARARE, Zimbabwe — Zimbabwe's national family planning and population control body called Tuesday for the lowering of the country's minimum age of sexual consent to 10 years old from 16.

Buhle Ncube, an official for the National Family Planning Council, said the minimum legal age of 16 years was too high and that many younger children were sexually active. The council wants the right to supply contraceptives to children of 10 and over.

Mexico's Police Pose Identity Crisis

Ousted Federal Officers Suspected in Wave of Violent Crime

By Sam Dillon
New York Times Service

TIJUANA, Mexico — When 10 masked men in jeeps, brandishing automatic rifles, blocked an elegant street here recently to search the home of one of Tijuana's eminent families, witnesses took them for what their black uniforms proclaimed them to be: Federal Judicial Police.

But the gunmen, saying they were executing a judicial warrant, knocked the owner, Roberto Estudillo, and several servants to the floor and ransacked the premises, smashing furniture, stealing watches and the equivalent of about \$200 in cash, and hauling out a safe. Then they drove away, their radios squawking in the night air.

The assault on Aug. 24 on the home of Mr. Estudillo, the 30-year-old scion of one of the city's wealthiest families, was the third of its kind in Tijuana in recent weeks by gunmen wearing police uniforms, and so far the authorities have offered no convincing explanations.

The lines between the police and criminals in Mexico, never very clear, have blurred to the point of erasure in recent months, with reports around the country of apparent police involvement in kidnappings, auto theft and drug trafficking. In an effort to respond, the Mexican government in July dismissed more than 700 of the 4,400 officers in the Federal Judicial Police, Mexico's national police force.

Attorney General Antonio Lozano said the dismissals in the Federal Judicial Police were aimed at rooting out "all the irregularities, all the anarchy," in Mexico's top law enforcement body.

So far, however, the dismissals have tended only to deepen public fears, partly because the officers removed from duty are now suspected in a wave of new crimes — including a killing here, as well as the attack on the Estudillo residence.

Worries about crime and the integrity of the police have combined with a fear of terrorism, fanned by the emergence of a new guerrilla group, making public anxiety over security one of the major challenges facing President Ernesto Zedillo.

Luis Antonio Ibanez, who is in charge of the federal attorney general's office here, insisted in a news conference that the assailants were not active federal police officers. "They must be common thugs," Mr. Ibanez said. But he conceded it was also quite possible that they were among the 30 federal officers in Baja California dismissed during July. Mr. Lozano, who announced the dis-

missals on Aug. 16, said in a meeting with foreign journalists in Mexico City he suspects that a federal prosecutor who was gunned down at the gate of his home in Tijuana on Aug. 17 may have been targeted by disgruntled former police-men who believed that the prosecutor was responsible for their dismissal.

One deputy commander who was dismissed was arrested and held at a Mexico City military base the next day after

agencies have been reorganized frequently without perceptible change, said Peter Lupsha, a researcher at the University of New Mexico.

"If you list the purges over the years — 400 agents here, 500 there — tens of thousands of federals have been dismissed," Mr. Lupsha said. "So it isn't clear what this will accomplish."

The authorities have refused to publish a list of the dismissed officers, although they have leaked the names of a few dozen. Eduardo Valle, a former special investigator for Mexico's attorney general, said he has found curious inconsistencies among the names that have emerged. In the border state of Tamaulipas, one police commander who was reported to have been dismissed had died weeks before in an auto crash. And another commander who survived the shake-up unscathed has failed a series of drug tests, Mr. Valle said.

The dismissal of one commander came as a surprise: Horacio Brunt, who in January captured Juan Garcia Abrego, the first Mexican drug trafficker to be placed on the FBI's 10 Most Wanted List. Mr. Brunt was lionized in Mexican publications and in The Wall Street Journal, which called Mr. Brunt's integrity and investigative prowess "a model for Mexico's police as they try to become more professional and crack down on rampant corruption."

"He had some little problems," a spokesman for Mr. Lozano said.

Stalin? Oh, He's a Pop Star

Schoolchildren Flunk a History Quiz in the Ukraine

The Associated Press

KIEV — Who was Joseph Stalin? An iron-fisted Soviet leader and one of history's most sinister figures, or a pop star?

In a recent poll of Ukrainian schoolchildren, only half identified Stalin as the man who led the Soviet Union for three decades, pollsters said Tuesday.

Ukrainian children — like those across the 15 former Soviet states — were once taught to chant: "Thank you, Stalin, for our happy childhood." His stern, mustachioed face stared down from above virtually every blackboard.

Ukraine's reformist party Rukh — the leading force in the push for in-

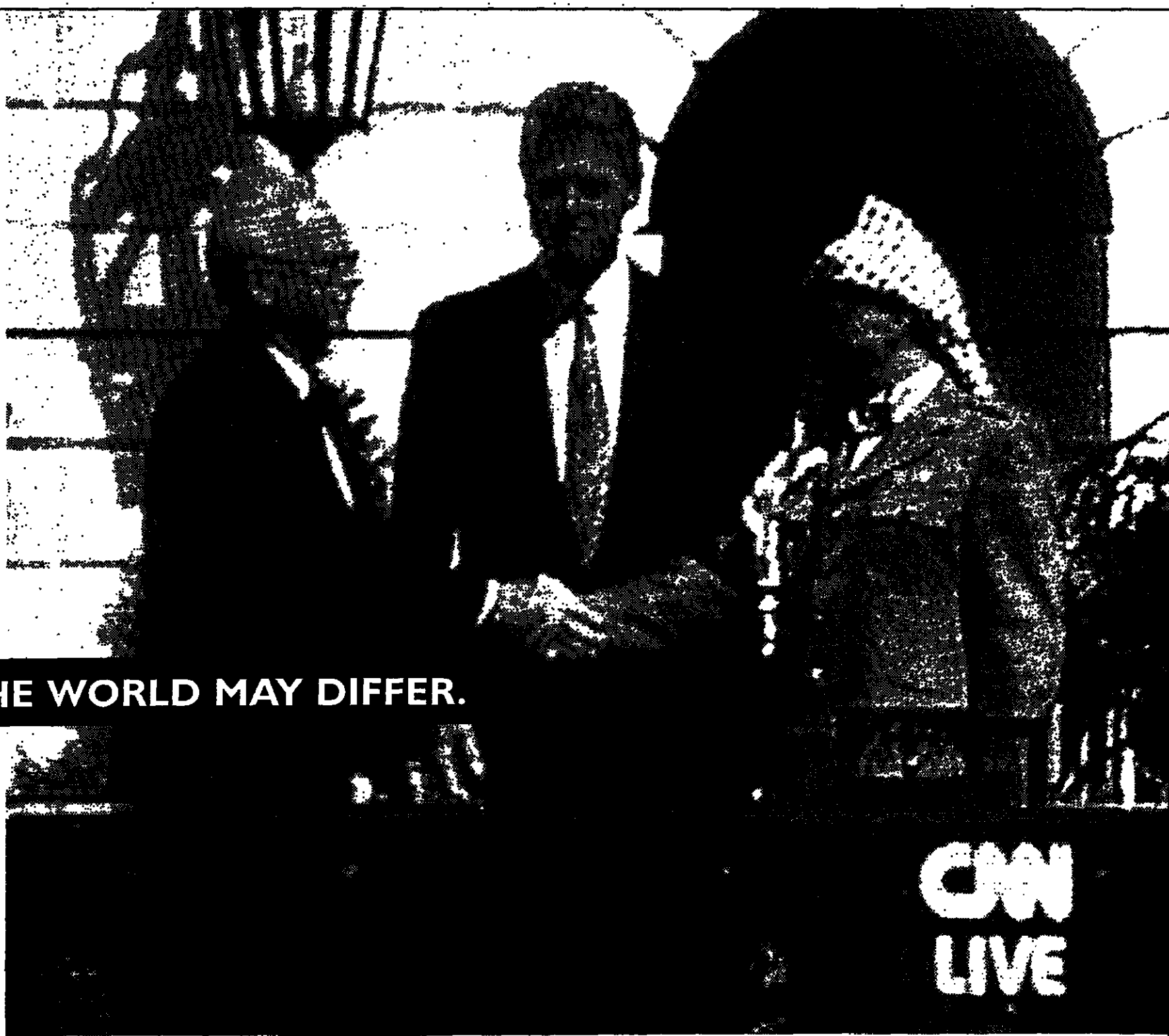
dependence from the Soviet Union — conducted a poll of 200 schoolchildren aged 9 to 14 in Khmelnytsky in western Ukraine.

About half answered correctly. Thirty-one said he was an executioner; 13 said they'd never heard of him. Dozens made other guesses.

And 11 said he was a pop star. "The results were completely unexpected — it was not so many years ago that we found out about all this man's crimes," said Thor Klyuv, head of the regional Rukh office.

Soviet historians finally began releasing evidence in the late 1980s that Stalin was responsible for the deaths of millions of his countrymen, including millions of Ukrainians.

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No to Chemical Weapons

The Chemical Weapons Convention was negotiated during the Reagan and Bush administrations and signed by the United States and 129 other nations shortly before George Bush left office. By voting to ratify next week, U.S. senators can make it harder for a future Saddam Hussein to endanger American troops with chemical weapons, and harder for future terrorists to unleash lethal gases on subway commuters, as happened in Tokyo last year.

Military leaders, an impressive array of Democrats and Republicans and the Chemical Manufacturers' Association have all endorsed the convention. It deserves the Senate's approval. A two-thirds majority is required, and President Bill Clinton should work hard to line up the necessary votes.

The agreement would ban development, manufacture, stockpiling and sales of chemical weapons. It would also restrict trade in the ingredients that can be used to make such weapons. It is backed by a carefully crafted system of inspections to ensure that stocks and weapons-production installations are destroyed, and that private industry abides by the new restrictions.

Most countries accept the Geneva convention of 1925 that prohibits initiating the use of chemical weapons in combat. This is hard to enforce, however, without a rigorous inspection system or restrictions on chemical weapons manufacture and stockpiling. Iraq, for example, is credibly accused of having used chemical weapons a decade ago during its war with Iran.

The new convention would make it harder for rogue countries or terrorists to the ingredients for chemical

weapons, some of which have commercial uses. Once a government has ratified the convention, it is required to ban sales of these ingredients to any country that has not ratified or that has violated the convention's provisions.

America's chemical manufacturers, whose exports exceed \$60 billion a year, believe that ratification would bring them significant commercial advantages. They feel that the agreement's inspection and paperwork provisions are not unduly burdensome and will not expose trade secrets to theft.

Supporters concede that some prohibited material might be smuggled past inspectors. But by eliminating government stockpiles, by inspecting production facilities and by strengthening national laws, the convention will greatly reduce the risks.

President Bush declared after the Gulf war that America would not use chemical weapons even in response to a chemical attack. Current military doctrine calls for answering any military use of chemical weapons with overwhelming conventional force. Their only possible value is deterrence, and the treaty's inspection provisions offer more protection than the hypothetical threat of chemical counterattack.

The inspection provisions take effect after the treaty has been ratified by 65 countries. It has so far been ratified by 61, not including Russia or China. The Senate should increase the pressure on the holdouts by adding America's ratification. Putting the treaty into force would strengthen the world's defenses against chemical attacks, both military and terrorist.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Unmentionable Poor

In a notable departure from the overriding message sent out by the Democratic convention, Jesse Jackson dropped a four-letter word, "poor." "One-fifth of all American children will go to bed in poverty," he said. In fact, more than one-fifth of America's children are poor, the highest rate of any industrialized nation, more than twice as high as most. Many live a stone's throw from the Chicago center, where the convention was held, in housing as desolate as any East Bloc or Third World slum. Not so long ago, the Democratic Party saw itself as the advocate for these poor as well as for the working class, and found no shame or perceived political disadvantage in saying so. But this year's marketing strategy aims for "swing voters" in the middle class, and convention choreographers, above all the now fled Dick Morris, seemed to have determined that references to America's poor could only undermine that strategy.

Thus the Democratic platform avoided the P-word, except to slam the Republicans for their treatment of the poor. Keynote speaker Evan Bayh, governor of Indiana, called for protection of "the elderly, the sick, the young" — notice who's missing? First Lady Hillary Clinton did advocate affordable health insurance for "the working poor," but her speech, like her husband's later full-fledged acceptance address, was directed differently. Its pitch was to and about middle-class

families, parents who are busy "packing lunches, dropping the kids off at school, going to work... paying the bills... taking the dog to the vet." Yes, from time to time those who do not experience life quite this way were missing, but in essence they were missing from the main list of concerns.

Seventy-one percent of the Democratic delegates make more than \$50,000 a year. (At the Republican convention, the comparable figure was 80 percent.) More to the point, delegates at the convention, like members of Congress, had to be aware that the poorer people are, the less likely they are to vote — never mind to make campaign contributions. That is why the welfare debate, which may have started in part as a serious discussion on the best means of alleviating poverty and encouraging responsibility, degenerated into a prop for both parties' efforts at winning middle-class votes.

The resulting welfare bill, championed by the Republican Congress and signed by Bill Clinton (again, at the evident strenuous urging of a not exactly impoverished Mr. Morris), is predicted to push many of America's children into the ranks of the poor. The president says he will take steps to ameliorate the impact of the legislation. It is not clear how this can be done, especially by an administration and apparently now a party so deathly afraid to use the P-word, except very sparingly.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

As Summer Ends

Beside a county road near Hygiene, Colorado, stands a cottonwood that turned completely yellow in the second week of August. To southbound cyclists the tree lies hidden, lurking behind a sharp dip in the road. One coasts along in summer's full incandescence — the scent of hay practically creating one's forehead — when all at once the asphalt slopes away and the lone cottonwood presents itself, its leaves shimmering in a bright wind that suddenly seems autumnal, full of the brightness, the preternatural clarity of fall.

It is not as though anyone goes searching for autumn in the midst of summer. In most of America, those seasons have lost their traditional, agricultural meanings. Summer is now the harvest season — a harvest of leisure, of fresh vegetables from the garden. Inevitably, one tries to ignore the signs of summer's demise — the drying milkweed in the fields, the reddening sumac along the railroad tracks, the school buses. But sooner or later there comes a sign.

A few nights ago, an enormous flight of blackbirds emerged from the shadow of the Bighorn Mountains, preparing to migrate. They flew across open pasture

and out over the low ground where Little Goose Creek flows. For a moment one could see, from the bluff overlooking the creek, what shape the flock had taken. It neared the crown of a great cottonwood, and one or two birds plunged abruptly downward, dying on the wing it seemed, into the branches. The flock swirled, then settled. There was a momentary hush, and then, as if a school bell had sounded, the tree erupted in chatter.

The days are still hot in Wyoming, the evenings warm, the skies full of dry thunder. The ranchers are beginning to move cattle to the sale yards and railheads — a sure sign of fall, it's true — but summer will reign for at least a few more days. Drive a pickup truck east of Sheridan, just to catch the evening, and one winds up chasing a Burlington Northern coal train at sunset past the grade crossing at Dutch Center, past a grain elevator and into Wynona. The pavement ends and the train pulls ahead, its new aluminum coal cars gleaming in the last of the light. As the rumble of the train disappears, the crickets persist, and in their voices it is high summer all over again.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

A United Nations to Heal and Link the Nations

By Jan Eliasson

STOCKHOLM — The 50th session of the General Assembly closes on Sept. 13, at the end of the first half-century of the United Nations. It is time to take stock. Many expected the anniversary to be an occasion for reforming and renewing the United Nations. But the organization's crisis is as serious as it was a year ago.

The United Nations has not recovered from setbacks suffered in Somalia, Rwanda and former Yugoslavia. The financial crisis persists, with unpaid dues close to \$3 billion. Uncertainty surrounds the coming election of the secretary-general.

The United Nations saves lives every day with its humanitarian and development programs and successful peacekeeping operations. It remains unique as an instrument for finding global solutions to global problems. But it is not performing to capacity. It suffers from bureaucratic inertia.

Few dispute the need for change, but many fear the implications of change. Cost-cutting and downsizing are not sufficient goals in themselves. The aim of reform must be to strengthen the

organization and identify what it is best at doing. And reform has to go hand in hand with acceptance of members' financial obligations.

The United Nations may at times be ineffective, but not because of its size. The secretariat in New York employs fewer than 5,000 staff members.

A more effective United Nations will require reform throughout the system. This will allow for a rational discussion of mandates, policy and funding. And a proper division of labor has to be found with other important actors such as regional and nongovernmental organizations.

There is no lack of reform proposals. What is lacking is a common vision of why we need the United Nations and in which direction it should go. The name itself points at one fundamental objective: to unite the nations.

With interdependence and globalization come fragmentation and marginalization. The nation-state is challenged by integration and global

markets. It is threatened by ethnic and religious strife, civil war and social breakdown. Many countries benefit from open international relations, but others are neglected. This is not a solid basis for peace and prosperity.

The United Nations has a unique role in laying a durable foundation of solidarity and balance amid the centrifugal forces in international relations.

It is a body in which the small and poor members of the international community have a say. It is essential that there be one universal forum in which all states can deal with each other as equals. If the rights of the weak are respected, the rights of the strong will also be protected.

And it stands for ideals that are fundamental in keeping nations and societies together. Respect for human rights and basic freedoms, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, is a key purpose set out in the UN Charter. So are economic and social development.

No organization is in a better position to promote peace and democracy on a global scale. UN action for in-

ternational peace and security should be strengthened in particular by:

- Developing the new generation of UN peacekeeping operations. There has to be better coordination between political, military and humanitarian efforts.

- Strengthening UN capability in conflict prevention. A wide range of instruments to assist states in this are at the disposal of the United Nations, regional organizations and other actors. They need to be developed and used.

- Improving consultation between the Security Council and the UN membership. In particular, troop-contributing countries must be more closely involved at all stages.

The United Nations was built on the vision of a world in peace and freedom, in which nations cooperate for economic and social development — a life in dignity for all. It is time to renew our commitment to that vision.

The writer, Swedish secretary of state for foreign affairs, is a former UN undersecretary-general for humanitarian affairs. He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Iraq: Saddam Has a Heavy Weapon That America Gave Him

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — Saddam Hussein acquired a particularly powerful weapon when the Gulf war ended: the knowledge that although the United States could defeat him in a war, it did not have the willpower or sophistication to grasp the overriding goals of dictatorship.

The attack on the Kurds is seen as one more mad mistake. How could any sane man take on the West again after being smashed in the Gulf war? The answers are that Saddam was not smashed. He was left with places that he can use against his domestic enemies in part of his domain, and with tanks, armor and troops that he can use in most of the rest.

Most important: He was allowed to remain alive and free, surrounded by his henchmen, his SS executives and crack divisions — the apparatus of his power — plus secret chemical weaponry and nuclear technology. Sanctions took away neither his totalitarian vision nor the ability to slaughter Kurds or other dissenters. The army and equipment left to him by the U.S.-led coalition are entirely sufficient to do that.

The attack against Kurds living in the "safe haven" of the north was not some wild throw of the dice — any more than was the seizure of Kuwait. In Kuwait he was out to achieve control of Mideast oil. In Kurdistan he fights for goals even more important to him: control over every inch of Iraq, and to prove to the Muslim world that as long as he draws breath he intends to work

his will, and has the power to do so when it matters to him.

Kurds matter. They are non-Arab Muslims living in Iraq, Turkey, Iran and Azerbaijan, with their own language, history and identity. So they are seen as enemies by dictators who fear their Kurds and other minorities more than Western power.

Saddam made slaughtering Kurds his first goal when he found himself alive after the Gulf war. Eventually the United Nations made Kurdish areas in Iraq a "protected zone." But the United States allowed Saddam to keep his artillery and tanks within attack range.

Under years of his shelling and intense Iranian political maneuvering, the unity of Kurdish political groups, almost al-

ways suicidally fragile, cracked open. The Kurdish Democratic Party threw in with Saddam against the other major party, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan.

Why should Westerners care which Kurds come out on top? For this reason: By making one party his puppet and defeating the other, he hopes to wipe out the identity of all Iraqi Kurds.

Turkey and Iran will help him one way or another, out of fear that Mideast Kurds will get together for a separate state. Turks matter, too — much more to Washington than nationless Kurds. So the United States has become a proponent of Iraqi territorial unity. That will interest Americans gassed in the Gulf.

U.S. intelligence failed to understand that Saddam's military moves last week were prelude to an attack against the Kurds.

Months ago, the State Department was warned by the Patriotic Union that pressures to follow Tehran were intensifying.

The United States has attacked targets in southern Iraq. An important step, but it leaves Saddam's invasion of Kurdish territory untouched. The next U.S. objective should be to order Saddam's artillery, troops and tanks permanently out of range of Kurdish territory.

This will not solve the disaster visited on all Iraqis by the decision to let the killer wolf out of the trap. That was the real wild roll of the dice in the Gulf war, and it lost. And that is part of Saddam's new weapon of knowledge about the West, which is carrying him to the battlefield now and will again, somewhere else.

The New York Times

Cambodia: The Real Tests of Peace-Building Still Lie Ahead

By Michael Doyle

PRINCETON, New Jersey — The 1992-1993 peace operation in Cambodia that culminated in the June 1993 elections was widely hailed as one of the United Nations' peace-keeping successes. Problems in peace-building could now unravel that success.

The continuing counterinsurgency war against the Khmer Rouge, the uncertain pace of the revival of the rural economy and severe tensions within the government plague the fragile peace. Only concerted action by the government, the international donor community, nongovernmental organizations and the United Nations can keep the peace on track and ensure a peaceful second set of local and national elections scheduled for 1998.

Although the Khmer Rouge rejected the peace process in midcourse, the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia successfully repatriated more than 370,000 refugees and organized, for the first time in the United Nations' history, a na-

tionwide election from the ground up. More than 90 percent of the electorate turned out to vote — for peace, people said.

Those May 1993 elections brought to power Cambodia's first elected government since the 1960s and placed Norodom Sihanouk on the throne as the reigning monarch of a new parliamentary democracy. But factional violence symmetrical efforts to demobilize the factional armies and to begin the rehabilitation of a country devastated by the Vietnam War and four years of Khmer Rouge massacres.

The national election had to be conducted amidst continuing violence and intimidation involving the Khmer Rouge; the CPP, the party following Hun Sen, installed by Vietnam in December 1978, and Funcinpec, the royalist party that follows Prince Norodom Ranariddh, King Sihanouk's son. Over the summer of 1993, a coalition CPP-Funcinpec government was patched together to avoid a

rebellion like the one following the vote count in June 1993.

Last year, the counterinsurgency war with the remaining 5,000 or so Khmer Rouge, now holed up along the western border with Thailand, produced 1,000 military and uncounted civilian casualties. Each year since 1993, government forces have pushed the Khmer Rouge guerrillas back into the jungles during the dry season, and each year guerrillas have infiltrated back during the wet season. The war absorbs 40 percent or more of the government budget and leads to the laying of even more mines in a country already suffering from the worst mine-casualty rates in the world.

Government forces have not been able to inflict decisive defeats on the guerrillas, who pose no military threat to the population centers. The recent defections of Khmer Rouge cadres do not fundamentally change the situation: Thousands of more effective Khmer Rouge

forces remain entrenched deep in the border jungles. It is time to contain, rather than try to defeat, the Khmer Rouge forces and to use the resources for more urgent purposes.

The most pressing of those purposes is building the capacity of the civilian bureaucracy and bringing economic development to the countryside. In 1993-1994, thousands of Funcinpec followers were merged into the previous bureaucracy controlled by the CPP, further bloating an institution swollen with too many officials without the technical skills to administer a modern state. While the capital, Phnom Penh, experienced a gold rush-style boom during the UN Transitional Authority period, the countryside experienced the added burden of inflation on top of the devastation of the previous 20 years. Urban-rural inequality has continued to increase, producing rural anger with ominous overtones.

Long-term peace-building requires that the government hold together long enough to fulfill its commitments to develop an impartial judicial system and to organize the second national election, now scheduled for 1998. Instead, the CPP-Funcinpec rivalry creates a stalemate that tempts both parties to purge leading dissidents and reformers. Partisan financial corruption disrupts the development process. Illegal logging bleeds funds from the national budget into personal, party and military coffers. A development official complained that "every stump in the country has been sold, at least once." The International Monetary Fund has suspended assistance until it is assured of budget transparency.

In the spring of 1996, the prospect of the elections reshuffling

the relative power of the political parties increased the tensions between the co-prime ministers to the extent that an attempted coup took place, according to reports that circulated through the diplomatic community in Phnom Penh.

The international community, led in this case by the Association of South East Asian Nations, should continue to convey the importance of unity and legality to the party leaders. The UN should assist and agree to monitor the upcoming elections. International donors, now organized in a World Bank Consultative Group, should coordinate their efforts to ensure that the message has weight. But they should coordinate without imposing across-the-board sanctions for every violation of good governance. The government of Cambodia contains hundreds of officials at all levels dedicated to social justice and democratic progress. The international community, just as it condemns corruption and violence, should continue backing effective peace-building wherever and whenever it occurs.

The condition of Cambodia today confirms that the peace was only begun when the parties signed the Paris Peace Agreement in October 1991 and when the UN Transitional Authority arrived in March 1992 to help implement it. The real tests are coming now in the peace-building process.

The author, who teaches at Princeton University, served as an international monitor for the 1993 Cambodian elections and is the author of "UN Peace-keeping in Cambodia." He contributed this comment to the *International Herald Tribune*.

Malraux, Self-Made Great Man

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The French government announced on Monday that the remains of André Malraux, who died in 1976, will be moved in November to the Pantheon, to lie with Voltaire, Rousseau, Victor Hugo and leaders of the French Revolution. It is what Malraux would have wanted.

Malraux became internationally famous with the publication in 1933 of a novel about the Chinese revolution, "Man's Fate" ("La Condition Humaine"). Its success was due not only to its merit as a novel — it was the best he was to write — but also to his false claim to have lived the events about which he wrote.

He went to Indochina in 1923 with his wife and a friend to steal temple ruins in Cambodia for resale in France, and was arrested. He later returned to Saigon and spent 11 months as an editor with two short-lived French-language papers that called for reform within the French colonial system. He visited Hong Kong for a few days before returning to Paris. Finally, he made a trip to Canton in 1931 sponsored by his Paris publisher — six years after the events of his novel.

Famous, he cultivated his reputation as man of action with newspaper stunts (a flight to Yemen to find the lost capital of the Queen of Sheba) and left-wing political activism.

When the Spanish civil war broke out in 1936, he used his celebrity to arrange the private purchase of a squadron of mil-

itary aircraft. He recruited idealists and mercenaries to fly them, and commanded the unit during six months of action against Franco's forces. He proved an unexpectedly good leader. Thus, as Malraux observed, "does daydreaming give rise to action."

When war came in 1940, he joined the tanks as an enlisted man, the French army being unimpressed by his Spanish experience. His unit skirmished briefly, he was captured, and he escaped and made his way to the Riviera.

There he prepared to wait the war out. His two brothers joined the Resistance. He followed them only in 1944, but again made a success of it. He was wounded, captured, released by a stroke of luck. After the liberation of Paris, another resistance group, in Alsace-Lorraine, recruited him as leader. He said, "I may tell tales, but life is beginning to resemble my tales."

His unit fought as an auxiliary to the First French Armored Division, and invaded Germany. Malraux won honors and enhanced reputation. Visiting Paris in early 1945, he denounced the Communist attempt to merge and control all the resistance organizations.

That marked his break with the fellow-traveling left, and his decision to join Charles de Gaulle. It proved a brilliant alliance. He devoted his powers

of promotion and spectacle to de Gaulle, and the calm ironist and visionary knew how to use him as campaigner and later as minister of culture (where he decreed that Paris buildings be regularly washed, thereby permanently transforming the aspect of the city).

His later books were reflections on art or evasively autobiographical, in which the old lies about himself were refined for posterity and his old and primordial ambition was advanced: to insert himself into a tradition of "great men."

Malraux had been from the beginning wanted to be an artist, but a particular kind of artist, the "engaged" artist or intellectual who acts upon the world to change it. His heroes were Napoleon, Lawrence of Arabia and finally de Gaulle.

The young man from the Paris suburbs whose father had abandoned the family when the boy was 4, who never passed his baccalaureate and who became a dealer in dubious "rare books" and a robber of antiquities will in November go into the Pantheon of France's great men.

It is an imposing story. Out of his impersonations of greatness he assumed the personality he had pretended to be, and what he had wanted to be was not ignoble.

Most writers want success and celebrity: to be rich and famous. How many want to be, and become, great men? *International Herald Tribune.* Los Angeles Times Syndicate.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1896: No to Candidacy

NEW YORK — Senator John M. Palmer, of Illinois, was nominated for the Presidency at Indianapolis this afternoon [Sept. 3] by the Sound Money Democratic Convention.

Cleveland refused to allow his name to be used as Indianapolis as a candidate for the Presidency. He said: "My judgment and personal inclination are so unalterably opposed that I cannot entertain the suggestion."

1921: Reality Intrudes

PARIS — From a sense of security some good people like to live near a police station that they may feel secure from attack by thieves. But, as in the majority of cases, the ideal comes into contact with the real, and so it was that yesterday [Sept. 3] M. Louis Meunier, who had his dwelling above a police station, was found dead with a hatchet wound on his

head. It is not known exactly who perpetrated the crime, but the woman with whom he was living in conjugal relations has disappeared. The police are searching this femme.

1946: Troops to Leave

LONDON — The British government will shortly order the withdrawal from Greece of the estimated 30,000 or more British troops, whose presence there since the liberation of Greece has been one of the most hotly-debated issues of the post-war world. The British troops will be withdrawn from Greece as a result of the plebiscite which brought about the return of King George II of the Hellenes from his second exile. It is apparent, however, that the withdrawal of the troops has been decided upon at least partly because the British government cannot think of any more excuses for keeping them there.

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And the Big 1-

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OPINION/LETTERS

Cupidity, Ignominy
And the Big Issues

By Edwin M. Yoder Jr.

CHICAGO — There is surely a parable of the new politics of sentimentality in the startling denouement of the otherwise sterile Democratic convention.

Hours before Bill Clinton was to deliver an overlong and themeless acceptance speech, his pocket Svengali, Dick Morris, vanished into the obscurity he sprang from two years ago, the target of a tabloid exposé.

The tale of Mr. Morris's steamy Washington assignations with a suburban call girl who sold her story for thousands to a former Rupert Murdoch rag was fallen upon with something like delight.

For shame that we are distracted from the serious and somber business of the great republic? Not on your life. Mr. Morris's tumble stole the show and overshadowed the president's address for the same reason that the sly and serpentine Lucifer steals the show in "Paradise Lost," despite Milton's effort to keep the story line godly. Virtue is great and will prevail; but guile and indiscretion are old constants of the story since Eden. In the face of another "bimbo eruption," most of us, being disgracefully human, are fascinated.

Here, you see, is real soap opera, as distinguished from the contrived soap opera dished out for three tediously sentimental evenings on the United Center's convention floor. A presidential confi-

dant, renowned for brassy indiscretion, allegedly treats a commercial girlfriend to cavedropped telephone conversations with the president — and other goodies. There is no way to be sure how much of this is true and how much of it could be pure invention. But true or false, it beats presidential bloviation about the Great Issues of Our Day.

That's the embarrassing truth, though we tsk-tsk the scandalous stories. We say it is shocking and deplorable that the old barriers between great public matters and private lives have grown so porous. But at other times are we not enablers, transmitting without a blush all sorts of cynical and treacherous invasions of privacy in the name of virtue — the tales of victimology so abundant at the convention?

Everyone human feels deep sadness for Christopher Reeve, whose speech was featured the first night. But what does being thrown from a horse in the Virginia horse country have to do with public policy? Nothing; and that's just the point.

I can't help wondering if Bill Clinton senses the irony when, a few hours after Mr. Morris's resignation, he extols the Bill of Rights, while calling again for greatly enhanced federal wiretapping authority. Such intrusions into personal lives excused by high and holy causes like anti-terrorism have powerful popular appeal. But personal liberties are no

WITH THE POWERS
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PAGEANTRY THAT
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POSITION OF
MORRIS



stronger than their weakest links and will be made insecure for the many if government has the power to pursue the few under special rules.

And for that matter, wasn't Dick Morris undone, and the president embarrassed, by the Peeping Tom ethic that underlies wiretapping and trash journalism alike?

On the eve of his fall, Mr. Morris was featured in a probing story in the Sept. 2 issue of Time magazine, whose cover pictures him as an imp perched on the president's shoulder — "the man who has Clinton's ear." Mr. Morris, as

Time depicts him, is a master of those techniques of visceral manipulation that are the sure essence of purulent soap-opera politics. Not that Bill Clinton should be mistaken for anyone's political puppet, including Mr. Morris's. But in his resignation statement, Mr. Morris did not blush to say how "deeply honored" he was to have helped "make it possible" for President Clinton "to have a second chance at a second term."

Thus for all its dissonance with the main event, Mr. Morris's fall has interesting symbolic connections with Pres-

ident Clinton's re-coronation — with the help, it is thought, of Mr. Morris's massaging of the big issues into itsy-bitsy bites of political candy. Armed with their gadgets, their polls and focus groups, and their willingness to push absolutely any line that sells to an often distracted and underinformed public, the Morrises of the new media politics help turn presidencies into melodramas of sentimentality. In so doing, they also break down the indispensable distances that give dignity and authority to great office.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Stereotype Me, Objectify Me,
Pander to Me — I Love It!

By Amy E. Schwartz

WASHINGTON — The thought dawned on me somewhere around the time Susan Molinari mounted the podium at the Republican convention. It came back again, more strongly, when the Democrats announced that their convention lineup would include even more women: four female senators, five female House members! Once the thought was there, it wouldn't go

Why, then, should the chick-flickization of the political conventions cause me to feel cheerful? To feel condescended to but also obscurely reassured? Maybe because it's so obvious that the campaign consultants don't have a clue which way to aim.

The failure to arrive at an orthodoxy is progress. It reflects, partly, campaign consultants' slicing of a once-generic category into an array of demographic segments — married blue-collar women, conservative religious women, white-collar older women, divorced politically active women and so forth — each still generic and oversimplified, but at least smaller. It also reflects actual female variety.

The Republicans seem to have concluded that some women want to be addressed by

MEANWHILE

away: Why, I'm being pandered to. And it's fun!

Like most unworthy emotions, this one repays closer attention. Being transparently pandered to isn't supposed to be pleasant. When it insults your intelligence, it isn't in fact pleasant.

But you're supposed to be courted at a political convention, and the only question is whether the courtship will surpass the bounds of taste. If the bipartisan pandering to women this year is an insult to the intelligence, it's a fairly subtle one, camouflaged by scientific-sounding talk about a gender gap and long-standing traditions of pleasing other groups with the same tactics.

To find the condescension, you have to punch through the multimedia presentations and the strategic explanations and identify the question to which all these strange female-friendly shenanigans are supposed to be answers.

It turns out to be that old condescending standby — What Do Women Want? And the answer is that other old standby — Who Knows? Possibly the single most condescending of all the answers is the one that has attained conventional wisdom status, not just for both conventions but for the Olympics as well. It is now said that women, unlike men, want to see "stories." human tales of conquest and triumph over adversity.

Aside from what this notion did to the Olympics coverage, which was widely criticized for focusing on adversity-overcome stories with a sublime unconcern for who was actually winning, and aside from what it's done to the convention rosters, with their parade of adversity-overcoming candidates and subcandidates, the notion that "stories" are a Girl Thing raises an unsettling possibility.

Is the entire realm of imaginative narrative and human example on the way to being written off, abandoned as a source of shared enlightenment by both genders? Movie critics already seem increasingly comfortable dismissing any movie noted for dialogue rather than special effects as a "chick flick."

women; that some want to hear warm fuzzy things from family members, and that some want to hear that Republicans are not oblivious to the crime of rape.

Do they think these are all the same women? Possible, but unlikely. The Democrats contribute to this brew a couple of old orthodoxies: Women care about pocketbook issues; women are poorer; women have gentle natures and want to be reminded that Newt Gingrich is "harsh."

Democrats agree that women want to hear warm fuzzy stuff about adversity and caring and sickness, and ad infinitum about children and families. They probably thought — and why not? — that there'd be a certain draw for women in putting on Christopher Reeve. And somewhere in the party, some intelligent person seems to have concluded that some women would like to be shown the party isn't ashamed of the first lady.

Compared with being ghettoized as more "connected" and "caring," or blamed for any movie with a story, or ignored entirely, being pandered to in this way adds up to a pretty good deal. You can see how some folks get used to it and can't give it up.

The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

India's 'Veto'

India did not "veto" the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva; on the contrary, it did what any sovereign nation must do to safeguard its legitimate rights.

The problematic clause in the treaty was the so-called "entry-into-force" provision that required the five nuclear states as well as the three "threshold" nuclear powers — India, Pakistan and Israel — to either sign the treaty or abstain, in order for it to take effect. Once the treaty took effect, the Conference on Disarmament was empowered to reconvene in three years' time to enforce the compliance of all nations — including those that had not signed — if necessary by enforcing some form of international sanctions.

Under these terms, India, by abstaining from voting in favor of a test ban it believed to be fundamentally unfair (a separate issue in and of itself), would have potentially subjected itself to sanctions for not abiding by a treaty it did not sign. The only recourse left under these circumstances for any nation with a modicum of self-respect was to not allow the treaty to go forward as worded — and that is exactly what India did.

During the negotiation process, the Indian envoy time and time again made it clear that India was willing to abstain (thereby letting the treaty go forward) if Washington would agree to drop the entry-into-force clause. The entirely unconvincing American response was in the form of a letter to the Indian envoy by Secretary of State Warren Christopher "assuring" India that it would not be subject to sanctions if it abstained from voting in Geneva.

If Washington was so sincere about not taking coercive measures to force India to abide by a treaty it did not sign, why could it not have simply dropped the entry-into-force provision?

SARANG SHIDORE,
San Jose, California.

On NATO

Regarding "Russia: Terms for Accommodation With an Expanded NATO" (Opinion, Aug. 22) by Zbigniew Brzezinski:

NATO is a defensive alliance that threatens no one. The Russian masses should welcome it because expanding it would deprive Russian imperialists of a platform by making a return to empire almost impossible.

STAN STEIN,
New York.

There may be several reasons for questioning NATO enlargement, but financial burden does not seem a strong one unless it is assumed that enlargement implies enlarging NATO's present forces, if only with the forces of new member states.

But why would the North Atlantic Treaty Organization need a larger force? First of all, it should be remembered that the Conventional Forces in Europe treaty permits NATO about three times the number of standing forces that Russia is permitted to have within the treaty area, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

And even counting all of its forces east of the Urals, Russia barely matches NATO's numbers in Europe. In fact, the results of a preliminary analysis by this writer suggest that NATO's present forces are more than sufficient to deter even a reconstituted Soviet Union, a highly unlikely scenario for some time to come, if ever.

In order to provide for military stability in Eastern Europe, it should be sufficient to have the capability to counterbalance the military potentials of Russia and Belarus in the CFE treaty area, accounting for the possibility of some reinforcement by Russia's forces east of the Urals. To this end, NATO would require less than one-half the land forces it has today if its air forces were maintained at their present level.

Add to this the forces required for operations other than war, such as crisis management and peace support, and for one major intervention on the scale of the Gulf War.

Taken together, NATO's total land and air force manpower requirements should not exceed 2.1 million for the standing forces (1.2 million land and 900,000 air) and 3.5 million after full mobilization.

These numbers assume presently fielded technology. The fielding of new technologies will permit the reduction of these numbers considerably in the years to come. The present manpower strength of NATO's standing land and air forces is about 3 million.

Thus, even without enlargement, NATO appears to have considerable room for force reductions, albeit coordinated ones instead of the unilateral cuts frequently made by many member states to reduce budget deficits.

So why not reduce the forces of the old members as new members are accepted and spend the savings on modernizing the forces of the new allies?

On balance, such a strategy might even result in overall savings since, for some time to come, the personnel costs of the new members would be considerably below those of the old members. Besides, combining force reductions with enlargement would deprive Russia of essential arguments in its opposition to NATO enlargement.

REINER K. HUBER,
Neuberg, Germany.

The writer is professor of applied systems science at the University of the Federal Armed Forces, Munich.

Curbing Drug Abuse

Regarding "Finger-Pointing on Drugs" (Editorial, Aug. 24):

The best way to reduce teenage consumption of harmful drugs in America is to require every applicant for a driver's license to take a drug test. If the result is positive, the applicant should be denied a driver's license for several years.

The public has a right to

expect that drivers are not high on drugs. For teenagers, the threat of not having a license and a car would be a devastating blow to their prestige — which, as we know, is the most important thing in the world at that time of life.

Addition to automobiles is much more widespread than addiction to illegal drugs, at least in the United States.

The objection will be

raised that drug tests are a violation of civil liberties. In that case, legalize all illegal drugs; they are prevalent everywhere anyway, and no amount of interdiction and police work will get rid of them.

But insist on drug testing before granting driver's licenses. That will certainly curb teenage drug abuse in a hurry.

RICK BERGE,
Vienna.

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A SALUTE
TO CHECHEN
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FIGHTERS

Your amazing courage and perseverance in your fight for Chechnya's independence against Russian occupation, colonization, Russification, terrorism and barbarism has the admiration of all those who value freedom and detest injustice and brutality.

Your heroic fight is especially admired by people of all the small nations oppressed by the Russians for centuries.

You fought on despite Clinton/Christopher/Talbot/Gore and other cynical Western leaders giving aid* to your enemies, the Russians, and criticizing and denigrating your cause.

Your brave fight has shown that finally the centuries long "black night" of Russian aggression, oppression, terror, and brutality may be ending on the Eurasian continent.

Andrei Saharov said that from the Soviet Union should emerge not 15 but 40 independent countries (Clinton doesn't agree). One of these 40 is Chechnya. We salute you for demanding and fighting for what is yours.

Aivars Slucis, M.D. U.S.A.,
and all those who know
what the Russians really are.

* Most likely USA/Western electronic and satellite technology was used by the Russians to kill Chechen leader Gen. Dudajev this spring.

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Responding to Iraq / Western Interests Were the Concern

Attack on South Sends a Strategic Message to Saudis and Saddam

By Joseph Fitchett
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — By retaliating in southern Iraq, 600 kilometers away from Saddam Hussein's attacks on the Kurds, U.S. strategy sought to bolster protection of primary Western interests in the Gulf and avoid getting bogged down in the guerrilla wars in mountainous northern Iraq.

"We chose the time, place and modality to suit our strategic interests and comparative advantage, not his," Defense Secretary William Perry said in explaining the U.S. tactics designed to punish Mr. Saddam.

European officials and Arab diplomats, agreeing with this logic, said Tuesday that President Bill Clinton had strengthened the continuity of U.S. policy in consistently using military force to punish Mr. Saddam for aggressive actions since 1991.

Even though the French Foreign Ministry declined to endorse the U.S. raid, a

Clinton administration aide in Washington said that he attached more significance to the fact that President Jacques Chirac refrained from taking a public stance.

By grounding the Iraqi Air Force over more of its own country, the U.S.-led coalition hopes to embarrass Mr. Saddam in the eyes of Iraq's military, the

NEWS ANALYSIS

only internal force thought to be capable of eventually overturning his rule.

In addition, the extra 112 kilometers (70 miles) in which Iraq is deprived of air defenses will strengthen the buffer zone between Baghdad and its weaker neighbors, notably Saudi Arabia.

An Arab diplomat said that Riyadh and other Arab capitals, even Cairo, "do not want to say anything publicly about U.S. forces shedding the blood of other Arabs, but they are overjoyed by anything that weakens Saddam's military punch."

Economic sanctions announced by Mr. Clinton—a hold on planned oil-for-food sales—are no hardship to Saudi Arabia, whose finances can only benefit if delays in the arrival of more supplies in the market keep the price of oil up.

In calculating what price it sought to extract from Baghdad, Washington took a political gamble that Mr. Saddam will not escalate the conflict but instead halt further large-scale actions against the Kurds, officials said.

The choice of a missile strike targeted to minimize Iraqi civilian casualties—and avoid exposing U.S. pilots to combat—was designed to convince Mr. Saddam that the United States can renew the operation without great political risk of opposition at home or objections from allies.

Apparently signaling the Clinton administration's eagerness to see the Iraqi leader back down, Mr. Perry, in a news conference, pointedly declined to spell out any specific criteria about what Iraq

needed to do to ease the confrontation. But several officials said that U.S. policy has an unspoken dimension: that Baghdad has already succeeded in shifting the balance of power in the Kurdish areas.

A French defense official said: "I think that Saddam will settle for his limited gains in the Kurdish-controlled north and the chance to bluster that he has defied Washington and survived, once again."

Washington may have decided that there are no permanent gains for anyone—including Baghdad—among the steep, wooded mountains that are home to the fractious Kurds. While slapping Mr. Saddam for defying U.S. warnings about Kurdish civilians, Washington may have become so disillusioned with Kurdish politics that it is ready to tolerate stronger Iraqi influence in the Kurdish regions as the price of stability there.

The initial test for U.S. policy is whether Mr. Saddam decides to push

ahead by ordering Iraqi forces to assault As Sulaimaniya, a Kurdish town close to the Iranian border. A Clinton administration policymaker said that U.S. intelligence estimates were unclear about Iraqi military intentions Tuesday in the aftermath of the U.S. blow.

But he said that the U.S. action had already painted Mr. Saddam into a corner: "If he does not move against Sulaimaniya, we will get the credit for stopping him; if he does, Iraqis will end up fighting Iraqis, and nobody will feel too badly about that."

As Sulaimaniya is the stronghold of Jalal Talabani's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, a faction backed by Iran that has been defeated almost everywhere else in northeastern Iraq by Massoud Barzani's Kurdistan Democratic Party—largely because of the firepower of 20,000 Iraqi regular troops. It was at Mr. Talabani's request that Iraq sent its troops into action, triggering the current crisis.

A battle for As Sulaimaniya—in-

volving Iraqi and Iranian forces with their Kurdish surrogates—would be even more remote from any U.S. interests or involvement than events in Arbil, which Washington characterized as Iraqi aggression because of Baghdad's use of regular forces against civilians.

If Mr. Barzani's forces have already won a dominant position, it might bring a period of relative stability in northern Iraq.

That outcome would probably enable international inspectors to certify that Kurdish civilians can get their share of food and other relief supplies—the conditions that Mr. Clinton has apparently set for letting Iraq open the oil pipeline open to Turkey.

Turkey would also benefit from a stable Kurdish zone, even one under Iraqi influence, if it helped reduce the threat of cross-border attacks by Turkey's Kurdish separatists. Their guerrilla war has been a political and economic strain on Ankara.

Behind Kurdistan Raid Lies Iran-Iraq Hatred

By Stephen Kinzer
New York Times Service

DIYARBAKIR, Turkey — Soldiers from Saddam Hussein's army, who overran and captured the northern Iraq town of Arbil this weekend, then conducted house-to-house searches for those Kurdish leaders they view as enemies or traitors and killed hundreds of people, fleeing aid workers said here.

The attackers arrived in several hundred tanks early Saturday morning, surrounding Arbil and cutting off escape routes. Senior officials of the Kurdish group that controlled the town until then were said to have been among those captured and possibly executed by Iraqi soldiers and their Kurdish allies.

"Tanks from the special forces of Iraq took over the city, including the Parliament building and the radio and television station, before nightfall on Saturday," said German Urra, a European Community aid administrator who lived in Arbil until fleeing Saturday. "There was no massive bombardment. It wasn't necessary, because the people defending the city had only light weapons and there was no way to resist this kind of attack."

Mr. Urra and other aid workers said that one Kurdish group, the Kurdistan Democratic Party led by Massoud Barzani, had appealed to Mr. Saddam to intervene in northern Iraq to crush its ascendant rival, the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan, which is led by Jalal Talabani and backed by Iran.

The conflict is thus not simply a battle between two Kurdish factions, but is also a microcosm of the bitter conflict between Iraq and Iran, which has continued to fester despite the end of open warfare between the two countries.

"According to our information, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the remaining PUK officials gathered to plan a breakout from the city, but it was already too late," said one aid worker. "We have reports from people who I believe as much as I believe my own eyes that all or most of them were captured and killed. The Iraqis were after a good 100 people. Any that weren't caught must be hiding inside Arbil, since there is no way out."

Witnesses of the fighting estimated the total number of dead in Arbil at 1,000 to 2,000. They said dozens of trucks full of jubilant Kurdistan Democratic Party fighters and their Iraqi allies cheered through the streets, with occupants singing songs and firing bursts of gunfire into the air.

Tanks and other armored vehicles began withdrawing from Arbil after the outcome of the battle was decided, the witnesses said, but Iraqi security forces remained behind. An Iraqi flag was said to have been raised over the Kurdish Parliament.

There is a dichotomy with which many outsiders, including the Clinton administration, view Mr. Saddam's strike. They are instinctively hostile to his regime, but acknowledge that he acted within his country's internationally recognized borders and that he did so in response to an invitation from one Kurdish faction. In addition, most gov-

ernments in the region believe that any action aimed at curbing Iranian influence cannot be all bad.

"Iran's forces entered a part of northern Iraq six weeks ago to bombard an Iranian refugee camp, evidently with permission from Talabani, whose people controlled that area," said Mr. Urra. "After that happened, the Barzani forces went to Saddam and complained that this was part of a campaign to upset the balance of power in northern Iraq, and that it could be a precursor to full-scale Iranian involvement inside Iraq. They asked Saddam to intervene to help them, and he did."

The rivalry between Kurdish groups led by Mr. Barzani and Mr. Talabani is complex and personalized, built on years of mistrust and betrayal.

Mr. Talabani describes himself as pro-American, but in search of a military ally he has found himself with no choice other than Iran. The Islamic regime there is always ready to support any cause that stands against Mr. Saddam, its arch-enemy.

Both the Iraqi and Iranian regimes have records of brutal repression against Kurdish groups, and neither makes a secret of pursuing its own goals through Kurdish surrogates. Mr. Talabani and Mr. Barzani may believe they are manipulating Baghdad and Tehran, but some believe the opposite is the case.



Israelis fearing missile attacks waiting Tuesday at an army station in Tel Aviv that distributes gas masks.

Nervous Israelis Are Dusting Off Their Gas Masks

TEL AVIV — The U.S. attack on Iraq on Tuesday gave Tel Aviv Gas Mask Station 4002 something it usually does not have—a crowd.

Dozens of Israelis rushed to the bunker-like distribution center, saying

it was better to be safe than sorry. "I heard the news today and I decided to come, to be prepared," said Rivka Lavian, a 37-year-old mother of two. "It's for my children's sake."

During the 1991 Gulf War, Israel was targeted by Iraqi missiles, and

some of those waiting patiently for their turn to try on new masks feared history would repeat itself.

Despite official Israeli statements that there was no reason for concern, "I think there is big danger," said a woman who identified herself as Tami.

IRAQ: Clinton Hits at Saddam With 27 Missile Strikes and Orders a Delay in Oil Sales

Continued from Page 1

President Clinton said, however, that "as always with Saddam Hussein, it depends entirely on what he does—not on what he says, but what he does."

The Iraqi attacks against Kurdish targets, Mr. Clinton said in a White House briefing, "demand a strong response, and they have received one."

Iraq said five persons had been killed and 19 wounded in the attacks on missile and air-control centers.

Mr. Clinton announced that the United States was expanding the southern flight-exclusion zone in Iraq to within 50 kilometers (30 miles) of Baghdad. If Iraqi planes fail to respect that, a White House spokesman later said, "They will lose more planes and they will lose more pilots."

Mr. Saddam, in a speech soon after the attacks, urged his air force to attack U.S. and allied planes policing the Western-imposed air exclusion zones in the south and north of his country.

Mr. Clinton made no reference to any allied role in the military operation until pressed by a reporter. He then declared himself "satisfied with their response."

Administration officials, however, told CNN that Mr. Clinton was disappointed with the reaction of France, a key member of the Gulf War coalition, which questioned the American rationale for the attack.

Reaction otherwise was mixed, with the strongest support coming from Britain, Germany, Japan and Kuwait.

Russia, China and many Arab countries expressed grave doubts. Saudi officials made no comment; neither Tur-

key nor Jordan supported the attacks.

Mr. Saddam, in the speech broadcast live from his offices in Baghdad, was strident and uncompromising, rejecting the expansion of the flight-exclusion zone. He called on his forces to "hit back with capability and efficiency" and to strike "any hostile plane, violating the airspace of your country."

His rhetoric in the ongoing confrontation with the West has often been publicly unbending even as he has quietly acceded to Western demands.

Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz said Tuesday the elite Iraqi force that had taken over the town of Arbil on Saturday, reportedly killing scores of Kurds, was being withdrawn. He denied that part of the 40,000-man force was massing near the town of As Sulaimaniya.

Mr. Clinton, however, said that there

were no signs of a withdrawal, and Kurds in the area said that attacks persisted.

The strike Tuesday came from two directions. The U.S. Navy cruiser Shiloh and the destroyer Laboon, part of a 21-ship force in the Gulf, launched a total of 14 Tomahawk cruise missiles. Meanwhile, four B-52 bombers launched 13 AGM-86 missiles from off the Iraqi coast. The bombers had made a 19-hour flight nonstop from the American territory of Guam in the western Pacific.

Pentagon officials said fixed surface-to-air missile sites and air defense control facilities were struck. The extent of damage to the hardened sites was unclear.

Mr. Saddam said that most of the American missiles had been shot down, but a Pentagon spokesman said there was no evidence of that.

The targets were selected, Mr. Perry

said, to minimize loss of life and to make it safer for U.S. planes to patrol an expanded no-flight zone. Saudi Arabia, he said, has agreed to allow the continued use of its territory as a base for planes involved in the surveillance flights.

The expanded no-flight zone includes a major Iraqi military training area and two important air bases, said General Joseph Ralston, deputy chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

Mr. Perry was pressed, in a Pentagon briefing, to explain why southern targets were chosen and not targets in the area attacked by Iraqi troops.

"Our concern," he replied, "is that if Saddam Hussein is emboldened by what he would see as a success in the north, he might strike out in areas which are of greater strategic importance to him."

ALLIES: NATO Shows Support, but U.S. Is Alone in Military Move

Continued from Page 1

the feuding Kurdish factions themselves was the proper way to resolve the crisis, said a French spokesman, Jacques Rummelhardt. Mr. Rummelhardt also took

issue with the U.S. view that Iraq had violated UN resolutions in sending its ground forces into the Kurdish area. Iraq has said it did so at the written request of one of the warring Kurdish factions.

"Opposition is too strong a word to say what the French position on the American action is," a French official said, "because we don't want to criticize President Clinton directly, but we don't have exactly the same view of the necessity of

using military force in this case. We are not dissociating ourselves from the action, but we don't want any escalation."

Other French officials said one reason for their reserve was fear that Western military action against Iraq could strengthen Islamic fundamentalist movements that have been gaining strength in Egypt, Saudi Arabia and other Arab countries since the Gulf War.

Russia, which backed military action against Iraq during the Kuwait invasion, called the U.S. air strikes "an inappropriate and unacceptable reaction to the latest events in Northern Iraq."

[Despite the Russian criticism, the United States said Moscow had played a useful role in the matter and could continue to be helpful, Reuters reported from Washington.]

[A State Department spokesman, Nicholas Burns, said Washington had been in close contact with the Russians before the attack and Secretary of State Warren Christopher had exchanged letters with Foreign Minister Yevgeni Primakov.]

"I think we've had very good, constructive conversations with them, and the Russians were helpful over the weekend in relaying certain messages to the government of Saddam Hussein," Mr. Burns said.

Among the NATO allies, Britain and Germany were the most supportive. Britain stayed clear of joining U.S. planes in action over Iraq when operations began, Mr. Portillo said, but it provided logistical support.

Speaking of the Iraqi president, Saddam Hussein, Mr. Portillo said on BBC television. "My hope is that he will see that, having tested the international community, there has been a response and that he cannot operate against his own people with impunity." Asked what would happen if Iraq did not withdraw, Mr. Portillo said, "We shall have to review the situation."

The secretary general of NATO, Javier Solana Madariaga, called the U.S. action a "justified, measured, and proportionate" response to what he said were Iraqi violations of UN Security Council resolutions intended to protect the Iraqi Kurdish population.

The North Atlantic Treaty Organization is not involved in the UN operation, called Provide Comfort, that U.S., British and French planes flying from eastern Turkey have been supporting.

Germany, also not involved in the military action Tuesday, expressed its full understanding for the U.S. actions but added, "The federal government expects that everything will be done in the current situation to avoid an escalation."

Spain, another NATO ally, said it wished the United States had waited longer before striking.

China expressed "grave concern" over the U.S. attacks, and a Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We deeply regret new tensions arising in the Gulf."

Japan supported the American action and called on Iraq to change its "provocative attitude towards the international community."

In the Arab world, only Kuwait expressed "full understanding" for the attack. Egypt, facing strong internal pressure to distance itself from the United States, expressed deep concern.

Saudi Arabia, whose support had been solicited by chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General John Shalikashvili, remained silent, and the Arab League, based in Cairo, said, "The use of military force will lead only to more aggravation in the situation and expose the region to factors of tension and instability."

In Jordan, which supported Iraq during the Gulf War but has since had cooler relations with Baghdad, Information Minister Marwan Muasher read a cautiously worded statement: "Jordan is following with concern the latest escalation in the situation and the military operations which might return Iraq to the cycle of violence and counter-violence. Jordan rejects any attempt to harm Iraq's sovereignty and the unity of its people and territory."

In Israel, Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu expressed support for the air strikes, and added, "We do not see, right now, a danger of this conflict spilling over in our direction, but we always have to be vigilant, and so we're vigilant and taking whatever precautions are necessary."

Dole Turns Bipartisan Over Strike

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah — Bob Dole, the Republican presidential nominee, on Tuesday avoided criticizing President Bill Clinton's missile attack on Iraq and voiced strong support for the U.S. forces involved.

Speaking to war veterans in the midst of a four-day campaign trip, Mr. Dole saved his anger for President Saddam Hussein—who he called a butcher and a tyrant—and adopted a bipartisan tone as he spoke about Mr. Clinton's foreign policy.

"In matters like this, all of us think not as Republicans or Democrats, but as Americans," Mr. Dole said. "As Americans, we wish our troops success and safety."

"They are freedom's heroes and we support them without hesitation or reservation," he added.

Mr. Dole, who on Monday had criticized Mr. Clinton over his approach to Iraq, said he had the "privilege" of speaking to the president about Iraq on Tuesday and saved his fire for the Iraqi leader.

"If there is one clear lesson of our century it is this: When aggression is tolerated it multiplies," Mr. Dole said. "I trust this is the beginning of decisive action to limit the power and arrogance of Saddam Hussein."

About 6,000 former U.S. servicemen, many of them elderly men wearing ribbons and medals, gathered at the American Legion's annual convention to hear Mr. Dole speak.

The Republican candidate, who was severely wounded in the World War II, received a warm reception from the crowd, which interrupted his speech several times.

Mr. Dole, who before the U.S. air strike Tuesday had suggested that Mr. Clinton's "weak leadership" resulted in the need for action against Mr. Saddam, closed ranks behind the administration after Mr. Clinton ordered the U.S. attack on "selected air defense targets" in Iraq.

"I want the American people to know that I stand foursquare behind our men and women in uniform," he said. "They should know that the thoughts and prayers of every American—for their safety and successful completion of their mission—are with them." (Reuters, AP)

President's Dual Messages

Thomas W. Lippman of The Washington Post reported Monday: By deciding to make military strikes against Iraq, Mr. Clinton is sending messages to two prominent opponents: Mr. Saddam and Mr. Dole.

The message to Mr. Saddam is straightforward: Violate United Nations resolutions or use force against your neighbors or your own people, and the United States will retaliate.

The message to Mr. Dole is equally straightforward, administration officials and Clinton campaign strategists said: Your criticism of Mr. Clinton as a weak leader, soft on dictators, is unjustified. They also said Mr. Dole's criticism of U.S. policy toward Iraq was simplistic and ill-informed.

Administration officials and campaign aides said Mr. Saddam's military incursion into the "safe haven" Kurdish area of northern Iraq presented the president with a complicated situation involving the interests of important U.S. allies, the credibility of U.S. pledges and murky developments on the ground.

Mr. Dole said Sunday that the fighting between Kurdish factions in northern Iraq that prompted Iraq's military incursion into the protected area was itself the result of a "failure of American leadership." Earlier, he had criticized U.S. support for a UN arrangement that would have allowed Iraq to export limited amounts of crude oil to raise money for food and medicine for Iraq's hard-pressed citizenry as "premature and ill-advised."

Saying by what they saw as Mr. Dole's violation of the long-standing political principle that politics stops at the water's edge, officials of the administration and the Clinton campaign labored over the weekend to lob the criticism back at the president's political rival.

They said Mr. Clinton has demonstrated his resolve to deal firmly with Mr. Saddam. They recalled that the president ordered cruise missile strikes against Baghdad in 1993 to retaliate for an Iraqi-sponsored effort to assassinate former President George Bush, and sent troops and aircraft to the Gulf in October 1994 in response to what appeared to be another Iraqi military threat to Kuwait.

Excerpts of Clinton and Saddam Statements

The Associated Press

From Mr. Clinton's statement:

Earlier today, I ordered American forces to strike Iraq. Our missiles sent the following message to Hussein: When you abuse your own people or threaten your neighbors, you must pay a price.

It appears that one Kurdish group which in the past opposed Saddam now has decided to cooperate with him, but that cannot justify unleashing the Iraqi Army against the civilian population of Arbil.

Our objectives are limited but clear: To make Saddam pay a price for the latest act of brutality, reducing his ability to threaten his neighbors and America's interests.

First, we are extending the no-fly zone in southern Iraq. This will deny Saddam control of Iraqi airspace from the Kuwaiti border to the southern suburbs of Baghdad, and significantly restrict Iraq's ability to conduct offensive operations in the region.

Second, to protect the safety of our aircraft enforcing this no-fly zone, our cruise missiles struck Saddam's air de-

fense capabilities in southern Iraq. The United States was a co-sponsor of the United Nations Security Resolution 986, which allows Iraq to sell amounts of oil to purchase food and medicine for its people, including the Kurds.

Until we are sure these humanitarian supplies can actually get to those who need them, the plan cannot go forward, and the Iraqi government will be denied the new resources it has been expecting.

Hussein's objectives may change, but his methods are always the same: violence and aggression—against the Kurds, against other ethnic minorities, against Iraq's neighbors.

We must make it clear that reckless acts have consequences.

Saddam Hussein has made clear his disdain for civilized behavior. He brutalized his own people, attacked his neighbors, supported terrorism, and sought to acquire weapons of mass destruction.

Our policy is equally clear. When our interest and the security of our friends and allies is threatened, we will act with force if necessary.

From Mr. Saddam's statement:

You, the men of the air defense and the eagles of the sky. From now on, pay no attention to damned imaginary no-fly zones. Depend only on God, and hit hard and professionally at any flying target that belongs to the allied aggressors that penetrates the airspace of your beloved and glorious homeland. Fight, resist these aggressors and teach them a new, unforgettable lesson about values that their empty souls lack.

The sons of the Rafidain [a reference to the rivers Tigris and Euphrates] were lying in wait for the aggression and shot down a great percentage of their missiles. May God lead the aggression and the aggressors to failure. Our losses, by God's will, were light. God bless our martyrs.

Let the freedom lovers of the world and of our great Arab nation rest assured of the safety of Iraq, the country of dignity, greatness and pride. Iraq is as steadfast as the high mountains, which are unshakable by the winds of evil, and its sails will not be torn out by the hiss of the snakes.

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In Jazz, An Odd Couple

Miles Took the Bows but Gil Did the Notes

By Mike Zwerin
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — "The Complete Columbia Studio Recordings of Miles Davis and Gil Evans," a fat 6-CD box with a gold-leaf spine and a fancy 197-page booklet, is being released this week.

Actually, bloated might be a better adjective. At least 50 percent is alternate, incomplete, spliced, composite and Hail Mary takes; control room jokes; between-takes discussions, and takes previously left on the cutting room floor. But what a treasure that leaves! "Miles Ahead," "Porgy and Bess" and "Sketches of Spain" — rare marriages of quality and accessibility that stay in your head like "Citizen Kane."

Like the late films of Orson Welles, the booklet points out, too many Davis/Evans collaborations "have been misunderstood, dismissed or left unreleased." True enough, this is a good argument for comprehensive. Although the average listener might be better off buying only the principal three albums individually, the complete box provides an insight into one of the most fruitful musical collaborations of the 20th century.

It can be compared to Duke Ellington and Billy Strayhorn, or Frank Sinatra and Nelson Riddle. Journalist Marc Crawford called them "modern music's Mutt and Jeff." . . . the scholarly soft-spoken Evans, and the sometimes volatile hard-spoken Miles.

When it came to Miles, Evans was no match for Davis. (Few were.) It took 15 years for him finally to be granted credit for his famous "Round Midnight" quintet arrangement for Davis. On this box's golden spine, his name is tiny and barely clinging to the bottom. On the sleeve, Evans's name is shaded lighter than and far behind "Miles Davis." On the replica of the LP "Porgy and Bess" inside, Evans is credited only as "orchestra under the direction of . . ." In reality even "arranged by" would be inadequate. Evans razed the line between arranging and composition.

IN the album notes, it is written: "Evans was Davis's best friend, mentor, and musical alter ego. He was one of the first musicians who recognized Davis's unique gifts. Evans found in Davis his ideal interpreter, an artist whose strength served as a focus for Evans's most profound musical statements." It would seem, then, that the appropriate credit might be "composed by Gil Evans" and "interpreted by Miles Davis." Although it is obviously more complicated than that.

Davis died five years ago this month. He remains, as he always was, just about inescapable. Musicians, journalists and just-plain fans continue to quote his bon mots. Teachers cite his innovations. Books about him keep on being published. His face graces the covers of magazines. Reissues (like "Live/Evil"



Miles Davis: A fruitful team but Evans was shortchanged on the credit.

with Keith Jarrett, Joe Zawinul, Herbie Hancock and Chick Corea on keyboards) continue to pour onto the market. His alumni still dominate the world of jazz.

The TV cable station Paris Premiere will present "Une soirée avec Miles Davis" Sept. 27 consisting of a documentary, a concert and Louis Malle's film with Davis's soundtrack "Ascenseur pour l'échafaud" ("Lift to the Scaffold"). Last winter, Paolo Fresu played Davis's role with Gunther Schuller conducting Evans's arrangements of "Porgy and Bess" in Italy. In the Royal Festival Hall, London, on Nov. 10, trumpeters Guy Barker and Randy Brecker will interpret various Davis/Evans collaborations.

Evans never really got the public credit he deserved. So let's try and balance the score here.

Gil Evans, who reflected his name's anagram, Svengali, and whose individualism earned him the appellation "The Lone Arranger," was born in Toronto, Canada, on May 13, 1912. In 1939, Skinny Jones took over the band he was leading in Balboa Beach, California, to work the Bob Hope radio show, Evans stayed on to arrange.

In 1941, he went to New York to write for the Claude Thornhill orchestra, which won two Billboard magazine polls in the "sweet band" category. Evans helped Thornhill flirt with Debussy and Charlie Parker. He described the band's style: "Everything —

melody, harmony, rhythm — was moving at minimum speed. Everything was lowered to create a sound, and nothing was to be used to distract from that sound. The sound hung like a cloud."

The sound, created by Evans's innovative cross-sectional voicings, could not be copyrighted. It influenced commercial jingles and movie soundtracks without charge. Except for his collaboration with Davis, and the all-too-few glorious albums released under his own name, his credits were generally low-visibility — arranging for the Bob Hope show, variety singers (Johnny Mathis), and jazz singers (Helen Merrill) and dance bands (Billy Butterfield).

He received a grant from the National Foundation for the Arts, wrote a few film scores ("The Color of Money") and there was generally enough work to keep a band busy one night a week and a month or two a year.

During a 75th birthday tour of Europe in 1987, Evans explained how his music worked: "I'll strike a chord [on the piano] and away we'll go. Improvising absolutely everything, including ensembles for 10 or 15 minutes. I tell the players not to be terrified by the vagueness. If it looks like we're testing on the edge of formlessness, somebody's going to get so panicked that they'll do something about it. I depend on that. I'll wait and wait because I want to hear what's going to happen."

"Insecurity," he once said, "is the fountain of youth."

Filming the 'Real Vietnam'

By Seth Mydans
New York Times Service

HANOI — Almost no one in Vietnam has seen "Cyclo," the stunning but violent movie about the underbelly of life in Ho Chi Minh City, filmed by a Vietnamese director who lives in France. But then, very few people here have seen any Vietnamese films lately.

"Cyclo," which was shown last year at the New York Film Festival and in Paris and won top honors at the 1995 Venice Film Festival, opens in New York this fall. But Vietnamese authorities have not allowed the film to be shown in this country — even though it was filmed with their cooperation — because, they say, it is not a true picture of life in Vietnam.

Their stance seems mainly symbolic. Even if it were shown, hardly anybody would be able to see it. There are only a handful of movie theaters in the country, and they are so small and uncomfortable, and the quality of their equipment is so poor, that they are mostly empty.

With the decline in moviegoing in recent years, Vietnamese audiences have turned instead to videos, many of them pirated American products, which they can rent cheaply and watch at home. Some of the most popular stars here, according to one film critic, are Julia Roberts, Jack Nicholson, Mel Gibson, Jodie Foster and Tom Cruise, even though their films are not officially imported.

Local filmmakers must fend for themselves, with little government support, since Vietnam has opened its economy to market forces over the past half decade. Fewer than a dozen new films are made here each year, and many of these are low-budget "instant noodle" comedies or romances that make a desperate grab for public attention.

A major difference between Vietnamese and Western films, according to

the critic Ngo Phuong Lan of the English-language Asian film quarterly Cinemaya, is that "Western filmmakers have an audience, but ours do not."

This month, 11 of the more serious Vietnamese films will find a small audience abroad. The Toronto International Film Festival, which begins Thursday, will offer a selection of works by some of the directors who struggled against tight budgets and public indifference to capture Vietnamese society with depth and sensitivity.

Sometimes the Vietnam War, which here is called the "American war," is at the center of the story. Several of the films to be shown in Toronto date from the 1980s or earlier. Dang Nhat Minh's "When the 10th Month Comes" (1984) explores the pain of a war widow. "The Retired General" (1988), directed by Nguyen Khac Loi, describes the unhappy homecoming of a war hero. "Black Cactuses" (1993), made by Le Dan, portrays the racism faced by the children of black American soldiers and Vietnamese women.

BUT many of the films are about daily life in Vietnam. Of the new films that will be shown at Toronto, the most highly praised is "Nostalgia for the Countryside," directed by Minh. It is a sentimental exploration of the beauty and hardships of rural life and echoes much of what was said on the subject at a Communist Party Congress in early July in Ho Chi Minh City.

The film revolves around a woman who, as a child, fled her village for America, found only loneliness there and then returned but failed to find the idyllic rural life of her memories. Yes, she tells a young man, there is a river like this one in America, "but it's cold."

Watching a farmer, labor, she says, "It's pleasant work." The farmer replies: "That's because you don't work in the fields. Our work is hard and dirty."

The final word is given to the local schoolmaster, who says: "The city's greed is destroying the countryside. We exploit the peasants. They bear the sacrifices, but nobody looks out for them."

In an interview, Minh, the director, said that while he had grown up in a city, he found the "real Vietnam" in its villages. "That's the reality of today," he said, "the growing distance between life in the city and the countryside. In the Congress there was a lot of study of this problem. I am an artist, and I feel it like an artist. These subjects touch me deeply."

Lan, the film critic, said it was because "Cyclo" did not portray the real Vietnam that it had not been shown here. A noisy, jagged film by Tran Anh Hung that deals with gangs, drugs and prostitution, "Cyclo" gives a picture of Vietnam that is not the official one and, indeed, is farther from the truth of the country today than "Nostalgia for the Countryside" is.

But even Lan acknowledged its power. "I think 'Cyclo' is not a Vietnamese film, even though it talks about Vietnamese life," she said. "I think it is a great film — very, very interesting and artistically brilliant. We know Hung very well, and when he came here we helped him shoot this film. I told him the same thing, that his film was not Vietnamese, and he seemed to agree."

Hung's earlier movie, "The Scent of Green Papaya" (1993), which was nominated for an Oscar and also played at the New York Film Festival, is a gentler, more lyrical film. It was warmly embraced in Vietnam by critics like Lan, though it was not shown publicly.

Do Duy Anh, an official with the Cinema Department, insisted that the tougher "Cyclo" had not been banned. He said that Hung had sent a video, which a small circle of film officials and critics had seen, but that he had never actually asked that it be shown here.

'Oedipus' Goes Back to Its Roots

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

EPIDAUROS, Greece — The National Theatre's epic adventure in taking two of the most ancient plays in Western theater back to one of their original 5th-century sites, in Greece, did not get off to the easiest start. The plays, Sophocles' "Oedipus the King" and "Oedipus at Colonus," opened in Epidaurus last weekend.

Sir Peter Hall, in his first production for the National since his departure from the leadership of the company eight years ago, took his cast of 20 across Europe only to have his star, Alan Howard, fall in rehearsal from the open-air stage's raised central platform and break a wrist.

And local tempers were inflamed by a stage-center circle of flaming braziers. For some time now, at Epidaurus as at the new Shakespeare Globe in London, actors have been using battle with archaeologists.

The Greek authorities now wish to ban live performances of any kind and turn the site entirely over to tourists, as the ancient ruins of Mycenae. Hall stood his ground, told the locals that without the braziers there would be no show, and pointed out that as the braziers were surrounded by nothing but stone and empty space it would be difficult to set fire to anything. The British ambassador duly intervened and, with less than half an hour before the first of two public performances, the plays duly went ahead.

They were little short of breathtaking. Alan Howard in the title role may not yet be able to "pull down lightning from the sky" (as John Mason Brown famously said of the 1945 Olivier performance at the Vic), but his Oedipus has a haunting, haunting power which should be still more evident in close-up when the plays reach the Olivier Theatre in London. Like an ethereal ringmaster, half Prospero, half Oberon, he stands for much of the evening alone on his rostrum, there to hear the news that he has killed his father and married his mother.

Hall's cast and chorus address us out from virtually all the time, their masks and diction an amazing tribute to Hall's belief in the unchanging classical virtues of staging the Greeks.

As against that, Ranjit Bolt's new translation is sometimes unacceptably colloquial, coming into its own in the much less familiar "Oedipus at Colonus," which has an almost Chekhovian intimacy after the Lear-like grandeur of the first tragedy.

To see the plays on the site where Sophocles himself first played them around 420 B.C. is a breathtaking experience. I shall treasure for the rest of my life, and the logic of opening the plays there is irrefutable.

In the semicircular majesty of the site, 15,000 seats cut into a hillside, every stage whisper can be heard at the back of a natural auditorium rising steeply into the cliff.

This is, in so many ways, where it all began, but Hall has allowed echoes of other worlds, other traditions, other theaters to creep into his magnificently simple, searing production.

Beckett is here, and Shakespeare, and the utterly

naked power of the greatest drama in the world. "I am my wife's son," says Oedipus in the line that says it all, "and have killed the man I should not have done."

This is a vast ritual celebration of the Gods in their infinite lack of mercy and, apart from one spectacular moment of thunder and lightning (provided here by the National rather than the Greek weather), this is a production notable for its lack of any overt theatricality, all of which comes from the sense of a miracle mystery play whose awful heart of darkness is suddenly exposed.

THOUGH never, of course, to the light of day: Neither rehearsals nor performances at Epidaurus may begin until the last tourist bus has departed for Athens at 9 P.M.

Paradoxically, therefore, the greatest open-air amphitheater in the world, and certainly the only one in regular theatrical use, can only be seen by theatergoers with the aid of the electric lights that seem to

desecrate the space. Audiences, at least the local ones, still eat and drink during performances as did their ancestors — only the sudden flash of light from a flash reminds us that we have not drifted back several centuries to an almost religious and certainly festive occasion.

When, at close to 2 A.M., the actors of the National finally tore off their masks to the standing ovation of 10,000 people, there was no doubt that Oedipus had gone home in triumph and defiance and infinite tragedy.

Of those actors, perhaps only Greg Hicks as the blind Tiresias and Suzanne Bertish as Jocasta ever managed to come close to Howard's weary magnificence.

Still, this is not about individual performances, it's about the ability of a wide range of classical actors to adapt to the masks which simultaneously entrap and liberate them, and above all for one of the great acting companies of the world to come to grips with the everlasting mystery of Oedipus.

War, Love and Death in Venice

By Roderick Conway Morris
International Herald Tribune

VENICE — War and revolution of the violent and velvet variety are the themes of some of the most notable films in this year's Venice Film Festival.

Neil Jordan's eagerly anticipated "Michael Collins" is liable to put more noses out of joint in southern Ireland than in the north.

After the debacle of the Dublin Easter Rising of 1916, which was intended as the signal for a nationwide revolution but was greeted by the mass of the population with apathy and even incredulity, Michael Collins was among the foot soldiers sent to prison.

When Collins emerged from jail, he and his Irish Volunteers launched a campaign of assassination of policemen and security operatives that led to an appalling escalation in violence and brutality, often indiscriminate. When at last a political solution was sought, Collins and Arthur Griffith, founder of Sinn Féin, were dispatched to London to negotiate the Treaty for the Irish Free State, which offered Dominion status but did not include the loyalist-majority counties of Northern Ireland.

Though a narrow majority of the Irish Parliament voted in favor of the treaty, Eamon de Valera repudiated it and, in the ensuing Civil War, Collins was killed in a rebel ambush in 1922, opening the way for de Valera not only to triumph politically, but also to influence the writing of official Irish history.

"Michael Collins," which stars Liam Neeson, is visually grand, has a racy pace and is expertly cast (with Julia Roberts invited on board as a star attraction and acquitting herself well as Collins's sweetheart, Kitty). The film does not flinch from showing within the conflicts and hatreds that erupted within the Republican ranks but, unfortunately, when portraying the British and loyalists, slides into caricature.

Neeson puts in a splendid performance as Collins, who is depicted as a bluff, swashbuckling, instinctively in-

telligent man of great charm and charisma, who, though never one to sidestep a brawl, derived no personal kick from the carnage he unleashed. De Valera, played with ghoulish aplomb by Alan Rickman, is presented as cold, prissy, devious, militarily incompetent, consumed by personal ambition, contemptuous of real democracy, the man who set Collins up as the fall guy, knowing full well that the British could never agree to hand over the entire island, and who was ultimately responsible for the murder of Collins, without whom de Valera would never have been able to achieve his aims.

Ken Loach's "Carla's Song" begins with the chance meeting of a good-hearted, free-spirited, quick-tempered Glasgow bus driver, George (Robert Carlyle), and a traumatized young Nicaraguan woman, Carla (Oyanka Cabezas), who has fled to Britain after being wounded when the Sandinista group of singers and dancers she is with is caught in a Contra attack.

Having fallen in love with Carla, George goes to Nicaragua to search for her former lover, who has suffered terrible mutilation at the hands of his captors. Excellently acted, gritty and containing stomach-churning details of atrocities committed, the film nonetheless remains a polemic, principally concerned with exposing CIA skulduggery, rather than a fully realized drama in which the characters take on an independent life of their own.

The dispiriting daily grind of living in a totalitarian society run by vindictive morons, and the unexpected consequences of its collapse, form the trajectory of the Czech director Jan Svěrák's "Kolya," presented out of competition. Already a runaway success at home, this low-budget but highly professional film was written by and stars Zdeněk Svěrák, Jan's father, as Fantešek Louka, a 55-year-old lead cellist who has been ordered out of the Czech Philharmonic by the secret police for impudence rather than dissidence.

Forced to do odd jobs and desperate to make ends meet, Louka is bribed into

a marriage of convenience with a Russian woman, who promptly flees to the West, leaving him with her 5-year-old son, Kolya (Emphish Andrej Chalimon).

The entry of this unexpected burden into the life of Louka, whose studiously disengaged bachelor existence has until then been interrupted only by transient affairs with pretty young colleagues and pupils, provides the trigger for an immensely appealing comedy, which reeters on the edge of sentimentality but is dragged back by Louka's world-weary wit and a denouement that celebrates the country's Velvet Revolution without holding it out as a panacea for human foibles.

SUCH lightness of touch is worlds away from Volker Schlöndorff's ponderous "The Ogre," in which most of the action takes place in Germany during World War II. John Malkovich stars as Abel, a founding who grows up into a disturbing weirdo only happy in the company of children and animals.

After a young girl accuses him of molesting her, he escapes from jail by joining the French Army on the eve of war. Abel is captured and, after working at Goering's hunting lodge, is sent to a special SS boarding school where his main task becomes to scour the countryside, abducting farmers' children to replenish the ranks.

As the Russians arrive and the whole monstrous Nazi edifice collapses, Abel supposedly achieves redemption by rescuing a Jewish child. Expensively shot, with a truly terrible script and a story that reaches new depths of implausibility at every turn, this film's exploitation of historical tragedy would be offensive if it were not so unceremoniously silly.

Tom DiCillo's "Box of Moonlight," set in Tennessee, has an energetic, finger-picking-good soundtrack but is markedly less successful in every other respect. The tale of two characters (John Turturro and Sam Rockwell) whose company many would go to elaborate lengths to avoid, the film ends up being aimlessly inconsequential.

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INTERNATIONAL

Lawmaker Blocks Aid to Palestinians

*Aligns With U.S. Jews
Who Mistrust Arafat*

By Thomas W. Lippman
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — At a conference on Arab-American relations in Morocco last month, Hassan Abdel Rahman, the chief Palestinian representative in Washington, was bluntly critical of Representative Benjamin A. Gilman, chairman of the House International Relations Committee.

Mr. Abdel Rahman said Mr. Gilman was undermining Middle East peace by blocking the release of \$10 million in U.S. aid for salaries and administrative expenses of the Palestinian Authority, and "won't say why. He just says no."

In fact, Mr. Gilman, Republican of New York, has said why, many times. According to him, the Palestinian leader, Yasser Arafat, and the Palestinian Authority have failed in multiple ways to comply with their agreements with Israel, and should not expect any further U.S. economic assistance until they do.

The United States has been a major participant in an international effort led by the World Bank to stimulate economic development in territories formerly occupied by Israel and now under the control of the Palestinian Authority.

The aid program was established in the heady days after Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization reached a peace agreement in secret negotiations in Norway. The United States, Norway, France and other contributors reckoned that the Palestinian citizenry would be more likely to accept an accord that gave them less than they wanted in terms of land and sovereignty if they had the incentive of economic progress.

Rabin's Son Will Enter Politics

The Associated Press

JERUSALEM — Yuval Rabin, the son of the slain Israeli prime minister, said in an interview published Tuesday that he planned to enter politics because the country was so troubled.

He said he did not "want to sit at home anymore" watching the news "and saying how terrible the situation is."

Although Yitzhak Rabin had been in the spotlight for decades — as a celebrated military man, army chief, two-



KEEPING UP DIALOGUE — A UN envoy, Terje Larsen, leaving Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu's office in Jerusalem on Tuesday. He has been mediating talks between Israel and the Palestinian Authority.

U.S. law prohibits aid to the PLO, but Congress authorized the president to waive that prohibition, provided he certifies periodically that the Palestinians are keeping their promises to renounce terrorism, amend the portions of the PLO charter calling for the destruction of Israel and recognize Israel's right to exist.

The Clinton administration has certified Palestinian compliance, as did the previous Labor government in Israel. Mr. Gilman, however, has aligned himself with a hard-line element in the U.S. Jewish community that shares the view of the new Likud government that Palestinian compliance is suspect at best.

A poll released Tuesday indicates that 67 percent of American Jews favor U.S. aid to the Palestinian Authority, 63 percent would support the creation of an independent Palestinian state and just

over half believe Mr. Arafat is "committed to peace with Israel."

The poll, commissioned by the pro-peace Israel Policy Forum and conducted by the firm of Penn & Schoen Associates, has a sampling error margin of plus or minus 2.8 percent.

The peace agreement has energized a right-wing segment of the U.S. Jewish community and some evangelical Christian allies who do not believe the PLO has abandoned its objectives.

Mr. Gilman has embraced their argument that the PLO's vote to amend its charter was a sham and that Mr. Arafat's security forces have not made a sufficient effort to eradicate terrorism. In a statement a few weeks ago, he said Mr. Arafat had saluted in a speech Yehiya Avash, a Palestinian terrorist reportedly killed by Israeli security agents, as a "martyr" for the Palestinian cause.

Mr. Gilman said the statement "calls into serious question Arafat's commitment to rooting out the infrastructure of terrorism." He has also said the PLO did not cooperate with an effort by the General Accounting Office, the investigative arm of Congress, to find out if it has assets that would make aid unnecessary.

Representatives of Norway, France and other participants in the aid program are scheduled to meet at the State Department on Wednesday to review its status. The U.S. delegation will tell them the Clinton administration sees little hope of prying loose the \$10 million blocked by Mr. Gilman, a senior official said.

THE INNER ELVIS: A Psychological Biography of Elvis Aaron Presley

By Peter Whitmer. Illustrated.
480 pages. \$22.95. Hyperion.

Reviewed by
Michiko Kakutani

CALL him "Patient X." Peter Whitmer, a clinical psychologist, says that Patient X suffers from narcissism, satyriasis, depression, eating disorders, drug addiction and possibly a Christ complex.

Although he is passive, even submissive around authority figures, he is also a compulsive care giver and control freak, given to assuaging his fear of abandonment by surrounding himself with sycophants and adoring young women. Feelings of vulnerability and worthlessness alternate with exhibitionistic grandiosity.

Patient X has declared that he would like to become a monk, though evidence indicates that his current occupation — performing before audiences — enables patient to integrate his inner reality for short periods of time.

Supposition is that said behavioral patterns can be traced to patient's earliest childhood: loss of twin brother at birth, which left patient with a need to assert his own uniqueness as well as a pronounced case of survivor's guilt.

In short, Whitmer writes, "the same forces that flowed together" to create patient's "maladaptive, and ultimately self-defeating, adult behaviors were also the very ones that would stimulate his creativity."

Patient X is, of course, Elvis Presley, the unfortunate subject of Peter Whitmer's new book, "The Inner Elvis," a "psychological biography" that purports to use the singer's psychological history to explain his talent.

"The Inner Elvis," however, turns out to have nothing to do with Elvis's music and everything to do with Elvis's personal problems.

It is a book that takes the dubious genre of pathography — a form of biography, in Joyce Carol Oates's words, that focuses on "dysfunction and disaster, illnesses and pitfalls" — to a disturbing new level, a book that builds upon Albert Goldman's gruesome 1981 biography to create a portrait of the artist as a

permanent resident of the heartbreak hotel, virtually destined from birth to be lonely and unhappy.

As Whitmer sees it, the formative event in Elvis's life was the stillborn birth of his twin brother, Jesse, whose ghost would become "the bedrock, the singular driving force" in the singer's life. Whitmer argues that "twin-less twins" like Elvis are haunted by two questions: "Why am I the one who is alive?" and "Which twin am I?"

"This double-edged sword of specialness and guilt hangs over the head of every surviving twin," he writes. "Their lives are dominated by a racking sense of puzzlement over their identity, over who they fundamentally are."

He argues that Elvis's belief that he was living for two helped drive him to achievement, and he argues, even more bizarrely, that music reminded Elvis of the happy world he'd shared with Jesse in the womb, as they listened in utero to the gospel music their mother, Gladys, sang in church.

In the author's psychoanalytic realm, everything that happens to Elvis and everything he meets stands for something or someone else. As Whitmer sees it, the singer's male pals (the so-called Memphis Mafia) were "multiple versions of the brother he never had."

Elvis's relationship with Priscilla Beaulieu, the 14-year-old girl who would eventually become his wife, is similarly interpreted by Whitmer as a kind of effort "to bring Jesse and Gladys back to life."

By making over Priscilla in his own image (he went so far as to have her dye her hair black like his), Whitmer suggests, Elvis was able to indulge "himself in the narcissistic love associated with his brother," while "deflecting active sexual urges that were attached to his mother."

In fact Gladys becomes the other great metaphor in Whitmer's reading of Elvis's life. Because Elvis's mother was emotionally immature, he argues, Elvis's audience, in effect, "was a large collection of 'Gladyses.'"

Colonel Tom Parker, Elvis's controlling and manipulative manager, is also portrayed as a Gladys surrogate. "Parker even replicated

some of Gladys's physical attributes," Whitmer writes. "His face was round, with double chins. His body was round, even bloated. He never wore a necktie, preferring instead a loose blouselike shirt, often with a floral pattern, worn outside his pants. His features, figure, and garb were all remarkably like those of Gladys."

Such relentlessly Freudian interpretations of Elvis's life do little to illuminate the real reasons we care about the singer: his creation of a revolutionary musical idiom that embraced even as it reinvented a host of American musical styles; his articulation of a generation's inchoate yearnings for love, sex, rebellion and lost innocence; his ability to remake whatever he sang by infusing it with humor, exuberance and pathos that made it indisputably his own.

Indeed, Whitmer demonstrates no feeling whatsoever for Elvis's music; his book possesses none of the grace or insight displayed by Peter

Guralnick's fine 1994 biography, "Last Train to Memphis," none of the passion or the intellectual fervor that animates Greil Marcus's classic 1975 study, "Mystery Train."

Instead, Whitmer gives us a lot of meaningless clichés and bad prose: "He was The Unthinkable. The Unspeakable. The Inestimable and The Inevitable." Or: "He was a musical anarchist in a land of peacekeepers." Or: "He quivered and twitched like a salmon caught on a line, wet and flashing."

Whitmer spends pages and pages trying to unravel the meaning of Elvis's failed relationships, drug addictions and obsessions.

Although Whitmer is decidedly more sympathetic toward Elvis than Goldman, his book assumes a similarly voyeuristic tone. The difference is that he has portrayed Elvis as a hapless victim, instead of a decadent weirdo.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BOOKS

BEST SELLERS

New York Times				
This list is based on reports from more than 2,000 bookstores throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.				
FICTION				
Title	Weeks on List	Rank	Weeks on List	Rank
1 EXECUTIVE ORDERS, by Tom Clancy	1	1		
2 SERVANTS OF THE REBELS, by Anne Rice	1	3		
3 THE LAST DON, by Mario Puzo	3	4		
4 THE RUNAWAY JURY, by John Grisham	1	6		
5 CAUSE OF DEATH, by Patricia Cornwell	4	7		
6 THE CELESTINE PROPHECY, by James Redfield	5	131		
7 FALLING UP, by Shel Silverstein	6	13		
8 THE TENTH INSIGHT, by James Redfield	7	17		
9 HOW STELLA GOT HER GROOVE BACK, by Terry McMillan	9	16		
10 LILY WHITE, by Susan Isaacs	11	7		
11 EXCLUSIVE, by Sandra Brown	8	8		
12 GODS AND GENERALS, by Jeff Shaara	12	10		
13 CADILLAC JUREK, by James Lee Burke	14	5		
14 PASSAGE TO DAWN, by R.A. Schweser	13	2		
15 PRIMARY COLORS, by Anonymous	15	25		
NONFICTION				
1 THE DILBERT PRINCIPLE, by Scott Adams	1	18		
2 UNLIMITED ACCESS, by Gary Alrich	2	7		
3 BARE KNUCKLES AND BACK ROOMS, by Ed Rollins	3	2		
4 UNDAUNTED COURAGE, by Stephen E. Ambrose	4	26		
5 MIDNIGHT IN THE GARDEN OF GOOD AND EVIL, by John Bernard	5	122		
6 OUTRAGE, by Vincent Bugliosi	3	11		
7 BAD AS I WANNA BE, by Dennis Rodman with Tina Turner	4	16		
8 EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE, by Daniel Goleman	8	48		
9 DOMINIQUE MOCEAN: AN AMERICAN CHAMPION, by Dominique Mocean as told to Steve Woodward	9	4		
10 PARTNERS IN POWER, by Roger Morris	9	9		
11 THE CHOICE, by Bob Woodward	11	8		
12 HOW COULD YOU DO THAT?, by Laura Schlesinger	13	30		
13 THE AWAKENING HEART, by Betty Eadie	10	9		
14 IN CONTEMPT, by Christopher A. Darden with Jess Walter	12	22		
15 JACK AND JACKIE, by Christopher Andersen	15	8		
ADVICE, HOW-TO AND MISCELLANEOUS				
1 MEN ARE FROM MARS, WOMEN ARE FROM VENUS, by John Gray	2	171		
2 THE ZONE, by Barry Sears with Bill Lawrence	2	24		
3 SIMPLE ABUNDANCE, by Sarah Ban Breathnach	4	22		
4 THE SEVEN SPIRITUAL LAWS OF SUCCESS, by Deepak Chopra	7	2		

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Moody's Slashes Thai Debt Rating

Reliance on Foreign Borrowing Stirs Fears for Long-Term Stability

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BANGKOK — Moody's Investors Service Inc. on Tuesday downgraded Thailand's sovereign short-term debt rating from its top rating of Prime-1 to Prime-2.

The rating on bank deposits and other short-term obligations was lowered because of the country's dependence on short-term capital inflows, Moody's said. Meanwhile,

a more difficult macroeconomic environment, Moody's said. The slowing in its export growth was partly due to a cyclical downturn but also reflected structural constraints, Moody's said, referring to the country's need to move from labor-intensive industry to higher technology and productivity.

The central bank estimated export growth in the first seven months of 1996 at only 3.8 percent, compared with 24.5 percent a year earlier.

Political strife also could jeopardize Thailand's ability to implement appropriate economic policies, Moody's said, which could spell trouble in the long run despite a high savings rate and strong foreign currency reserves.

"Unless the authorities pursue the appropriate policies to manage the long-term challenges, then the country's sound fundamentals could erode over time," it said.

Moody's said Thailand's financial liberalization in combination with a rigid exchange rate had led to an influx of short-term funds seeking higher interest earnings and prompted banks to borrow money overseas to lend at higher rates at home.

"Short-term debt may decline in 1996, as the banks are rolling over their short-term borrowings into longer maturities in response to the Bank of Thailand's recently implemented 7 percent cash reserve requirement on short-term funds," Moody's said.

Finance Minister Bodi Chunnanonda, meanwhile, said there would be no devaluation of the baht in the near future. The currency came under sustained attack last month by speculators expecting a devaluation.

(Reuters, AFP)

Seoul unveils plan to spur the economy. Page 19

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Bell Atlantic's Tequila Hangover

By Julia Preston
New York Times Service

MEXICO CITY — In the first heady days of the free-trade pact between the United States and Mexico, Bell Atlantic Corp. spent more than \$1 billion to buy a piece of a feisty Mexican cellular telephone company that had big plans to grow.

Bell Atlantic's stake in the company, Grupo Iusacell, remains one of the largest single U.S. investments in Mexico since the North American Free Trade Agreement went into effect, and one of the deals that American business is watching to judge how that accord works. But Bell Atlantic has run into a dizzying obstacle course in Mexico that has blocked it from starting up a local telephone service, which is central to its expansion strategy.

In the most recent setback, the American telecommunications giant was censured in the scandal surrounding Raul Salinas de Gortari, the former president's brother, who is in jail on charges of "illegal enrichment" and money-laundering.

Bell Atlantic, which is currently involved in a \$20.8 billion merger with Nynex Corp., became the first American company to suffer direct financial losses as a result of the scandal.

Only now, after two years of negotiations with the government and lobbying by top U.S. officials, is Bell Atlantic on the verge of breaking a logjam that cost it tens of millions of dollars in potential business.

Along the way, a U.S. corporation used to dealing in the cut-and-dried world of high technology learned some

hard lessons about the ways of business in Mexico, where political connections and personal ties are as important as a good market and business plan.

The latest round of troubles for Bell Atlantic started in January, with an event that executives at Iusacell refer to somberly as "the incident."

It was Jan. 28, to be exact, when Carlos Peralta Quintero, a billionaire

and for an investment fund whose purpose he defined only vaguely.

"In Mexico we are used to doing business based on our word," Mr. Peralta said at the time.

Mr. Peralta's revelation unleashed a storm of suspicion around Iusacell, especially among Mexican officials in charge of regulating telecommunications. Investigations continue into the transactions of Mr. Salinas, the elder brother of former President Carlos Salinas de Gortari, because it remains unclear how he obtained his millions and whether he was secretly involved in any financial dealings of his brother's government.

According to Iusacell and officials and analysts close to the events, the government reacted to Mr. Peralta by suspending talks that were about to produce a deal to allow Bell Atlantic and Iusacell to start up a new wireless service that was expected to attract 100,000 customers in its first year.

However, following a Mexican tradition, President Ernesto Zedillo at the beginning of his term broke with the Salinas administration. New officials in the communications ministry questioned the original license and put the wireless service on hold.

Bell Atlantic does not offer estimates of the costs of the various delays. But executives say that even considering huge infrastructure investments, they expect the wireless service to turn a profit after two years.

Making a crude calculation based on the revenues from the pilot project, Iusacell might have taken in as much as \$79 million in the first eight months of this year.

The firm's investment in a Mexican cellular firm became ensnared in the scandal surrounding Raul Salinas de Gortari.

manufacturing heir who is vice chairman of Grupo Iusacell, said in a U.S. newspaper interview that he had given \$50 million in cash in a "gentlemen's agreement" to Mr. Salinas.

Mr. Peralta was responding to leaks from investigations into Mr. Salinas's finances that began in November 1995, when Switzerland froze bank accounts he controlled containing more than \$105 million. Seeking to convince Swiss prosecutors of the legitimate origin of the funds, Mr. Salinas named several Mexican magnates who he said gave him money to invest as an act of friendship. One was Carlos Peralta.

Mr. Peralta, who together with his father owns 48 percent of Grupo Iusacell, declared in interviews at his company office that he had given Mr. Salinas the money in April 1994 from his personal cash, without any contract

France Considers a Pact With Telecom Firm to Trim Deficit

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The government is considering assuming responsibility for the pension liabilities of France Telecom in exchange for a one-time payment from the company that would be used to help France meet the deficit target for European monetary union, a Finance Ministry official said Tuesday.

The deal would give the government as much as 37.5 billion francs (\$7.39 billion), a windfall for a government whose deficit-cutting goals have been bedeviled by an economic slowdown.

"In the sense of Maastricht, such a payment would be considered as a receipt," a Finance Ministry official said, referring to the treaty setting out the terms and conditions for achieving monetary union by 1999.

Under terms of the treaty, countries are to have an overall public deficit equivalent to 3 percent or less of their 1997 national output to qualify for monetary union.

In 1995, the French deficit was 5 percent of gross domestic product.

Under the deal with France Telecom, the government would pay between 7 billion and 8

billion francs in pensions in 1997. This charge would rise each year, the ministry said. A final decision on the plan has not yet been made, but one is expected by the time the government presents its budget next Tuesday.

Prime Minister Alain Juppe has pledged to cut spending by 60 billion francs by keeping central government spending flat rather than adjusting it for inflation and to make the spending cuts more palatable with income tax cuts of "at least" 20 billion francs.

At the end of June, France's deficit, which does not include the deficits of the social

security system or of local governments, was 226.3 billion francs, 1.5 billion francs lower than a year earlier.

The transfer of pension responsibilities to the government would be permitted under terms of a restructuring carried out at France Telecom to prepare it for privatization.

The government plans to sell as much as 39 percent of the company on the stock market to individuals, partners and other investors. The state will remain the company's largest shareholder, with a 51 percent stake.

(Bloomberg, AFP)

MEDIA MARKETS

Virtual Bookstores Are Booming

By Doreen Carvajal
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The entry to Bette Feinstein's quaint New England book shop is marked with what might be called a virtual sampler, a welcome sign embroidered with crimson hearts and a blue needle pointed toward the name of her thriving business. Hard to Find Needlework Books.

Stitchers from all over the globe find their way to this cybercottage, a rustic outpost set back on the Internet equivalent of the two-lane country road. Orders for 1950s Vogue knitting magazines come from Britain. A Swedish customer wants instructions for Judaica needlework, while Chileans seek books on tatting.

"It's as though there's a window here," Mrs. Feinstein said from her home in Newton Upper Falls, Massachusetts, the hub of her one-woman international book shop, "and I have a million people peeking over my shoulder."

Pressed hard against this same shiny window of opportunity are the titans of the bookselling industry, Borders bookstores and Barnes & Noble Inc. These fierce rivals — engaged in a battle for market share on terra firma — are also rushing to create virtual stores to challenge established Internet shops such as Amazon.com Inc. books and a new breed of upstart merchants working their way up from the garage floor.

Dozens of these virtual bookstores have staked claims on the Internet, growing at such a rapid rate that a recent University of Michigan business school study of 11,000 customers found that books, along with computer equipment, are among the most popular products purchased on-line.

"The on-line bookstores are probably going to grow for a while and then shake out," said Sunil Gupta, who directs the university's Hermes Project, an ongoing study of Internet commerce.

"We are tracking companies that go out of business on-line, and what we are finding is that 30 percent of the stores that started in 1994 are closing."

In some cases, the digital storefronts have been nurtured by the American Booksellers Association and other trade groups that are offering relatively inexpensive and basic programs to help their members begin selling books on-

line. These virtual bookstores are hybrids, with some taking electronic orders and at least one charging customers for the immediate gratification of downloading a technical book. All are using high technology to achieve a rather old-fashioned state: to become your personal book adviser.

The rapid growth has given rise to a whole new lexicon to describe the evolving literary trade — pitting traditional bookstores against a new wave of digital bookshops that can offer advice as well as powerful search indexes, a huge selection and convenience.

"Every land-based bookstore is going to have to be on-line," said Mike Shatzkin, a publishing consultant with Idea Logical Co. in New York, which specializes in new technology and marketing. "The bookstore that tries to go on without it is going to find it difficult to survive."

But the traditional bookstore and the experience of cracking open a new book, smoothing the paper and reveling in dust-jacket blurbs are not about to just fade away, either. New York publishers are so sensitive to the reactions of traditional booksellers that they have largely shunned cybercommerce — except for a few pioneers such as Simon & Schuster Inc.

That publisher, a unit of Viacom Inc., expects to sell more than \$10 million of books this year on its new Macmillan Information Super Library

See BOOKS, Page 19

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Sept. 3 Libor-Libor Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Key Money Rates									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

Other Dollar Values									
	1-month	3-month	6-month	9-month	12-month	18-month	24-month	36-month	48-month
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
London	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
New York	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Paris	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Frankfurt	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Stockholm	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50
Oslo	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50	5.50

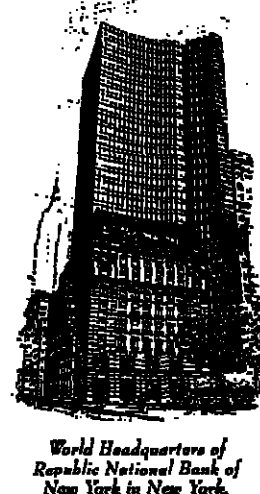


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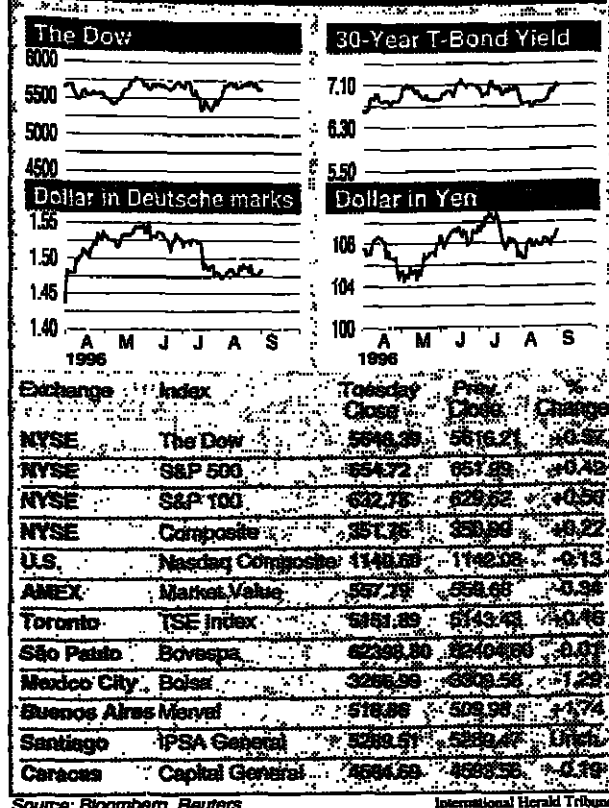
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THE AMERICAS

Investor's America



Very briefly:

- Potash Corp. of Canada agreed to pay about \$1.17 billion in cash and stock for Arcadian Corp. of Memphis, Tennessee, a major nitrogen producer, creating a fertilizer company with revenue of more than \$2 billion. Potash will pay \$25.71 a share for each of Arcadian's shares, with \$12.25 a share being paid in cash and the rest in Potash common stock.
 - Compaq Computer Corp. cut prices for some of its corporate personal computers by as much as 23 percent and slashed prices for some keyboards and extra memory options by as much as 53 percent.
 - Cisco Systems Inc. agreed to buy Granite Systems Inc. for about \$220 million in stock. The acquisition was Cisco's sixth purchase or investment this year under a plan to increase its variety of products. Last month, the computer networking company announced plans to buy Nashoba Networks Inc. for \$100 million.
 - United Technologies Corp.'s Carrier division bought part of Germany's Sutrak Transportkette GmbH for an undisclosed amount to try to increase its global presence in transport air conditioning.
- AP, Bloomberg

Weekend Box Office

The Associated Press

LOS ANGELES — "The Crow: City of Angels" dominated the U.S. box office over the weekend, with a gross of \$10.1 million. Following are the Top 10 moneymakers, based on Friday's ticket sales and estimated sales for Saturday and Sunday.

	1. The Crow: City of Angels	(Warner Bros.)	\$10.1 million
	2. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$9.1 million
	3. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$8.2 million
	4. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$7.1 million
	5. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$6.1 million
	6. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$5.1 million
	7. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$4.1 million
	8. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$3.1 million
	9. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$2.1 million
	10. The Crow	(Warner Bros.)	\$1.1 million

Dole or Clinton, The Homeowner Wins in Election

By Peter Passell
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It is not difficult to guess what homeowners will think of the very similar plans offered by President Bill Clinton and his challenger Bob Dole to expand tax breaks on home sales. Both seek to eliminate taxes on all but the biggest capital gains on such sales.

It is not difficult, either, to see why both U.S. presidential candidates were quick to embrace the idea: The beneficiaries will generally be affluent suburbanites in states with high housing costs whose votes and campaign donations could spell the difference between victory and defeat in the election in November. Moreover, the cost of the tax break would be minimal, as few U.S. homeowners now pay capital-gains taxes anyway.

"This cat is 99 percent out of the bag," said Alan Auerbach, an economist at the University of California at Berkeley. Freely, he suggested, might actually help the economy by encouraging homeowners to take their profits out of their houses and invest them elsewhere.

Owner-occupied housing is already king of a very large hill of deductions, credits, deferrals and exemptions that riddle the U.S. tax system. Among the most prized of these preferences is the indefinite deferral of taxes on capital gains from the sale of a principal residence if the seller buys an equally valuable house within two years. In addition, sellers who are 55 or older can take a one-time tax-free capital gain of \$125,000 from selling a primary residence.

Mr. Dole would retain the tax deferral for sellers who soon buy another house. But his plan would also give sellers of any age the option of a tax-free capital gain of \$250,000 when selling a house they have owned for five years, with an extra \$25,000-a-year exemption for longer tenure. Thus, a family that bought a house for \$125,000 and sold it 30 years later for \$1 million — an \$875,000 capital gain — would owe no tax. There would be no limit to the number of times a taxpayer could claim this exemption.

Mr. Clinton's alternative is less generous in some ways and more generous in others. Unlike Mr. Dole, he would end the capital-gains deferral on house sales. But a seller could take as much as \$500,000 in tax-free capital gains on the sale of a principal residence every two years.

Both plans would eliminate the federal tax liability on most home sales, and both would be selective in parceling out the benefits, favoring the rich over middle-income homeowners who generally have smaller capital gains and lower tax rates on the gains they do realize.

The winners would mostly be people who bought houses before the run-up in prices from 1975 to 1990, not to mention residents in a few urban areas on the East and West coasts — Los Angeles, the San Francisco Bay area, Seattle, New York City, Boston — where housing prices rose into the stratosphere.

But economists, for all their complaints about the politically inspired tax advantages given to homeowners in general, tend to agree that the latest proposals would cost the Treasury little.

"Hardly anybody pays the capital-gains tax on housing, so eliminating it wouldn't make much difference," said Harvey Rosen, an economist at Princeton University who was a deputy assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax analysis during President George Bush's administration.

Oil Stocks Fuel a Big Board Rebound

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — U.S. stocks rebounded Tuesday amid reassurances that borrowing costs might hold steady and that oil deliveries would continue despite strife in the Middle East.

A report by the National Association of Purchasing Management that was roughly in line with expectations helped stem stocks' retreat early in the day, as investors saw it as a sign that economic growth and inflation were under control.

The Dow Jones industrial average recovered from a decline of almost 55 points to rise 32.18 points to 5,648.39.

"Once it became clear the purchasing managers' report wasn't a disaster, and it also became clear we weren't headed for something broader in the Middle East, then bonds turned around and the stock market just reversed," said Marshall Front, president of Trees Front Associates.

Stocks tumbled earlier after President Bill Clinton launched a missile attack against Iraq, raising the specter of pro-

longed military action, then recovered after Defense Secretary William Perry made clear that U.S. interests included "protection of the flow of oil."

The Nasdaq composite index was

U.S. STOCKS

little changed at 1,142.37, up 0.87, after falling more than 18 points.

Declining shares outnumbered those that advanced on the New York Stock Exchange by 1,407 to 1,012.

The new report's Purchasing Managers Index, which tallies managers reporting increased business, rose to 52.6 in July from 50.2 in the prior month. A reading above 50 signals expansion. Last week's reports had shown a surprising rise in new home sales and economic growth in the second quarter.

The new report spurred a bond rally. The benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to close up 24/32 at 96 8/32 while its yield fell to 7.05 from 7.11 percent. The report defused bond-market worries that

were spurred last week by data showing a stronger-than-expected economy.

Banks, which usually gain as rates decline, and gold shares jumped in response to the report. Among banks, J.P. Morgan rose 1 to 88 1/2, and Newmont Mining climbed 3/4 to 53 1/2.

Among oil stocks, Texaco jumped 3/4 to 91 1/2, Exxon climbed 2 1/4 to 83 1/2, and Chevron lapsed on 1 to 59 1/2.

Crude oil for October delivery rose \$1.15 to \$23.05 a barrel in New York. "What you really have to focus on is the fragility of this whole Middle East thing, a permanent higher floor on the price of oil," said Larry Rice, director of research at Josephthal Lyon. "This is a one-sided rally led by oil stocks."

Airline stocks were bruised in reaction to rising oil prices, which make flying more expensive. Delta Airlines sank 2 to 68 1/2.

Steel manufacturers, which benefit from economic expansion, also climbed. USX-U.S. Steel group rose 2 to 29 1/2.

(Bloomberg, AP)

Dollar Slips, Losing Its Iraq Premium

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — The dollar slipped against most other major currencies Tuesday, giving up gains it made the day before in response to tension in Iraq.

The dollar "is settling down and the market is settling down" after reacting to the tension in the Gulf, said Tim Sumnerfield, a trader at Bank of Boston.

Unless there are further developments in Iraq, the dollar will be trading in narrow ranges, Mr. Sumnerfield said.

A Western military attack in retaliation for Iraqi action against Kurdish factions in northern Iraq drew investors to the dollar, which tends to be a haven for funds in

times of international turmoil. The dollar closed at 1.4850 Deutsche marks, down from 1.4871 DM on Monday in London, and at 1.2090 Swiss

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

francs, down from 1.2096 francs, but it rose to 109.275 yen from 109.190 yen.

The dollar's losses were limited by overall strength in the U.S. economy and expectations by some that the Federal Reserve Board might raise interest rates soon. The Fed's monetary committee next meets Sept. 24, but the central bank can change policy between such meetings.

"The dollar's basic tendency is still upward," said Peter von Maydell, an analyst at Union Bank of Switzerland. "The U.S. composite index of leading indicators and the purchasing managers' index, both up, show that the American economy is solid."

The French franc fell after the government said it was considering using funds from France Telecom accounts to tidy up its 1997 budget.

"That account-juggling is bad for the currency, since France seems to be resorting to a subterfuge instead of really cutting its deficit," Mr. von Maydell said.

(AFP, AFK, KRI/Global)

AMEX

Stock	High	Low	Open	Close
AMEX	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37
NYSE	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39
Nasdaq	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37
AMEX	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37
NYSE	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39
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NYSE	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39
Nasdaq	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37

U. S. STOCK MARKET DIARY

Index	High	Low	Open	Close
Dow Jones	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39	5648.39
Nasdaq	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37
AMEX	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37	1142.37
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NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
National prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere.
The Associated Press.

Gold 380.00
Silver 15.00
Platinum 1,000.00
Palladium 1,000.00
Crude Oil 25.00
Natural Gas 3.00
Euro 1.63
Japanese Yen 146.00
British Pound 1.75
Swiss Franc 1.48
Australian Dollar 1.55
New Zealand Dollar 1.35
Canadian Dollar 0.70
Mexican Peso 16.50
Brazilian Real 1.00
Argentine Peso 1.00
Chilean Peso 1.00
Colombian Peso 1.00
Costa Rican Colon 1.00
Czech Koruna 1.00
Danish Krone 1.00
Deutsche Mark 1.00
Dutch Guilder 1.00
Finnish Markka 1.00
French Franc 1.00
German Mark 1.00
Greek Drachma 1.00
Hong Kong Dollar 1.00
Indian Rupee 1.00
Indonesian Rupiah 1.00
Italian Lira 1.00
Japanese Yen 1.00
Korean Won 1.00
Malaysian Ringgit 1.00
Mexican Peso 1.00
New Zealand Dollar 1.00
Norwegian Krone 1.00
Polish Zloty 1.00
Portuguese Escudo 1.00
Romanian Leu 1.00
Russian Ruble 1.00
Singapore Dollar 1.00
South African Rand 1.00
South Korean Won 1.00
Spanish Peseta 1.00
Swedish Krona 1.00
Swiss Franc 1.00
Taiwan Dollar 1.00
Thai Baht 1.00
Turkish Lira 1.00
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French Franc 1.00
German Mark 1.00
Greek Drachma 1.00
Hong Kong Dollar 1.00
Indian Rupee 1.00
Indonesian Rupiah 1.00
Italian Lira 1.00
Japanese Yen 1.00
Korean Won 1.00
Malaysian Ringgit 1.00
Mexican Peso 1.00
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Polish Zloty 1.00
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Singapore Dollar 1.00
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INTL PHONE RATES

Continued on Page 18

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NYSE

Tuesday's 4 p.m. Close
(Continued)

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
Microsoft	55.00	+0.12
Apple	45.00	+0.12
Oracle	35.00	+0.12
Sun	25.00	+0.12
HP	15.00	+0.12
Intel	10.00	+0.12
Motorola	5.00	+0.12
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Intel	10.00	+0.12
Motorola	5.00	+0.12

IBM, Microsoft, Apple, Oracle, Sun, HP, Intel, Motorola, and other major tech stocks showed gains on Tuesday. IBM led the gains, rising 0.12 to 100.00. Microsoft followed, up 0.12 to 55.00. Apple, Oracle, Sun, HP, Intel, and Motorola also posted gains of 0.12 each.

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NASDAQ

Tuesday's 4 p.m.
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities
in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.
The Associated Press.

Symbol	Price	Change
IBM	100.00	+0.12
Microsoft	55.00	+0.12
Apple	45.00	+0.12
Oracle	35.00	+0.12
Sun	25.00	+0.12
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ASIA/PACIFIC

Seoul Offers Plan To Lift Economy

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

SEOUL — Faced with a ballooning trade deficit, South Korea's finance minister unveiled plans Tuesday to "fine-tune" the economy by curbing price and wage increases and improving corporate competitiveness.

The minister, Han Seung-soo, proposed cutting utility charges by 5 percent to 10 percent, freezing most public-service pay and making it easier for local companies to tap cheaper funding overseas.

At the same time, the Finance Ministry announced that, starting Oct. 1, it would raise the limit on foreign investment in listed South Korean shares to 20 percent from 18 percent.

Foreign investors also would be given direct access to over-the-counter stocks, the Finance Ministry said, without giving a timetable. Access is now allowed only through investment funds.

"We are taking a very careful approach to the economy," Mr. Han said. "This is neither a cooling-off nor an expansionary policy. We are fine-tuning."

South Korea's current-account deficit swelled to \$13.3 billion in the first eight months of the year, almost double the government's earlier forecast of \$7 billion for the entire year, mostly because of plunging prices for semiconductors, steel and petrochemicals. In August, the country's trade gap hit a monthly record of \$2.9 billion, compared with a \$901 million shortfall a year earlier. Domestic consumption also has been strong, contributing to the trade gap.

"Soaring consumption is now be-

coming a headache for the country's economy," the ministry said.

The ministry more than doubled its forecast of the trade deficit for the full year, to \$15 billion, and lowered its estimate of growth in gross domestic product to 7 percent from 7.5 percent.

The burgeoning deficit and slowing economy have contributed to South Korea's stock market decline of almost 13 percent this year. The benchmark Composite Index closed Tuesday at 769.80 points, down 0.58 percent. The Finance Ministry's proposal to lure foreign investors was announced after the market closed. Analysts said they hoped the package would revive the market even before the rules were eased.

"Ahead of the investment-limit increase next month, local investors will rush to buy shares favored by foreign investors," said Lee Myung Gyu at Korea Investment Trust Co.

The increase will help bring in about \$2 billion in fresh funds from foreign investors to the Korea Stock Exchange, the government said.

But analysts warned that manufacturing stocks were likely to remain under pressure until the South Korean economy improved.

"Investors will continue to shun the manufacturing stocks at least until they see signs that the economy reached the bottom," another manager at Korea Investment Trust said.

The Finance Ministry gave no details of how it would liberalize overseas debt issues by local companies, which have been forced to borrow funds locally at interest rates averaging 13.8 percent.

(Reuters, AFP, Bloomberg)

Finding a Place on the Map

Central Asian States Start Seeking Tourism

By Justin Keay
Special to the Herald Tribune

LONDON — When the five countries of Central Asia won their independence from Moscow in 1991, few people outside the Soviet Union could find them on a map, and not many were known to be seriously considering a visit.

There were good reasons for that at the time: Travel was not easy, many areas were off limits to foreigners, travel for anyone not part of an official tour group took months of form-filling and planning, and hotel and dining facilities were few and extremely basic.

Today, however, three of these cash-strapped states — Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan — are targeting Western visitors like never before, having recognized that they are a more reliable source of hard currency than ambitious but protracted energy or precious-metals projects.

"These countries are becoming increasingly aware both of what they have to offer and of the advantages of tourism," said Khalid Bouzenda of the European Bank for Reconstruction and Development's Central Asia team.

As for their two former Soviet neighbors, Kazakhstan is concentrating instead on developing its energy resources, and Tajikistan remains highly unstable. But among these three, new airline routes offered by young national carriers such as Uzbekistan Airways as well as Turkish Airlines and Lufthansa as well as the growing taste of Western travelers for exotic destinations are stimulating tourist development.

Uzbekistan, the only country in central Asia with a tradition of tourism, has been working hard to repair the damage brought about by the collapse of the Soviet Union and its official Intourist agency. Uzbektourism

— which doubles as the national tourist agency and the tourism ministry — in the past few months has opened offices in London, New York, Frankfurt and Dubai and is at the forefront of Uzbekistan's drive to promote its attractions.

Through regular appearances at European trade fairs, it has forged contacts with Western travel agencies and promoted Samarkand, Bukhara and Khiva as exotic and comparatively unexplored destinations. It has also made the most of being at "the crossroads of the Silk Route." A visitor can choose from 150 itineraries, including the Alexander the Great, the Marco Polo and the Tamerlane routes.

More tangibly, the country has also sought to upgrade its infrastructure.

Saidamin Akhmedov of Uzbektourism said a recent joint venture with a Malaysian company to run the Soviet-era Hotel Uzbekistan in Tashkent and a management contract with the French concern Societe des Hotels Meridien to run another hotel in the capital marked the

start of a trend. From fewer than 100,000 visitors in 1993, the country last year had half a million, matching its previous peak year of 1988.

Kyrgyzstan and Turkmenistan, with almost no tradition of Western tourism, are seeking to emulate this success.

Kyrgyzstan is stressing its natural beauty: Lake Issyk-Kul was a magnet for Soviet-era tourists.

Turkmenistan, which is 90 percent desert, is seeking to turn desolation to its advantage. An oasis with luxury hotels and modern facilities is planned outside the capital, Ashkhabad, along with an upgrading of facilities in the Silk Route town of Meri.

Still, both countries remain a long way from the tourist mainstream: Kyrgyzstan attracted only 5,000 visitors last year, and Turkmenistan had even fewer.



Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Tuesday Close	Prev. Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	1996	10,957.18	11,106.57	-1.35
Singapore Straits Times	1996	2,105.26	2,128.80	-1.11
Sydney All Ordinaries	1996	2,244.60	2,256.70	-0.54
Tokyo Nikkei 225	1996	20,198.15	20,107.11	+0.45
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1996	1,093.32	1,106.20	-1.16
Bangkok SET	1996	1,064.46	1,086.23	-2.01
Seoul Composite Index	1996	769.80	774.26	-0.58
Taipei Stock Market Index	1996	6,257.97	6,342.17	-1.33
Manila PSE	1996	3,207.89	3,249.39	-1.28
Jakarta Composite Index	1996	540.54	545.02	-0.82
Wellington NZSE-40	1996	2,223.09	2,216.72	+0.29
Bombay Sensitive Index	1996	3,486.66	3,582.98	-2.14

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

Very briefly:

- Playmates Toys Holdings Ltd., the maker of Teenage Mutant Ninja Turtles, said a legal dispute between the two brothers who controlled the company would not affect operations. Albert Chan, who owns 32.5 percent of the Hong Kong-based company, has asked a court to dissolve a family investment company. His brother, Thomas, who also owns 32.5 percent, challenged the petition.
- Australian National Industries Ltd. posted a loss of 213.2 million dollars (\$168.5 million) for the year ended June 30, after a profit of 80.4 million dollars the previous year, because of a one-time charge of 233.6 million dollars to write down the value of its European waste and energy business.
- Singapore plans to funnel all the on-line networks maintained by Internet providers, businesses and the government through a single hub.
- Digital Equipment Corp. expects its sales in Southeast Asia to grow more than 30 percent in the year ending June 30, 1997.

Bloomberg, AP

Japan Considers Tax-Rise Delay

Bloomberg Business News

TOKYO — Japan may postpone for one year the increase in the consumption tax that is scheduled for next April in hope that a delay will help fire up its economy, Finance Minister Wataru Kubo said Tuesday.

Mr. Kubo said any delay in raising the tax to 5 percent from the current 3 percent would be part of an economic-stimulus package that could amount to as much as 10 trillion yen (\$91.7 billion).

He said, however, that the government had not yet made any decisions on whether to compile such a package. That decision will

be made after data on gross domestic product growth in the April-June quarter are released in mid-September, he said.

"We will make a final decision after checking the strength of the entire economy during the first half of 1996," Mr. Kubo said at a news conference.

A one-year delay in the tax increase would avoid draining 5 trillion yen from the economy, Mr. Kubo said. An emergency package may also continue 2 trillion yen in special tax cuts, which have been in effect for two years, and allocate 3 trillion yen for public works and other projects, he said.

BOOKS: On-Line Vendors Give Real-World Competitors a Run for Their Money

Continued from Page 13

site. The publisher's emphasis on textbooks and list-price sales has allowed it to avoid offending bookstore owners, represented by the American Booksellers Association. An earlier attempt by HarperCollins to sell discounted books on-line provoked an outcry from the association, which complained that the publisher was undercutting its primary customers, the booksellers.

But for some smaller bookstores that paid as little as \$350 plus staff time for basic programs to build an Internet site, the customer response has been huge.

Mrs. Feinstein, for instance, now works seven days a week to keep up with international orders. J.

Grant Thiessen, a bookseller in Altona, Manitoba, with a two-decade-old mail-order business in out-of-print science fiction and fantasy, has watched his Internet users grow to 30 percent of his customers for Pandora's Books Ltd. It was just last October that he created a Web site with a credit-card ordering system for his eclectic stock of 200,000 books.

For the big chains, the shift on-line is more difficult; they hope to build elaborate Web sites that are as inviting as their own stores, with dazzling graphics, author chats and sophisticated ordering systems. The impending arrival of Barnes & Noble and Borders is being closely watched by veterans of Internet commerce, who expect that the two well-known brand names will quickly dominate the

Internet marketplace. Borders, a unit of Borders Group Inc., based in Ann Arbor, Michigan, was planning on starting its on-line store this year but recently delayed until next spring its plan for an Internet branch featuring a database of more than 1.5 million titles.

The rapidly growing Barnes & Noble chain, based in New York, is also preparing to stake a claim in cyberspace but is moving much more slowly than it does on a real-estate deal. It has not scheduled an opening date for its virtual bookstore.

"Our expectations a year ago may have been higher," said Marilyn Slinkard, a Borders spokeswoman. "The more people got into it, they realized how difficult it was."

AMERICAN EXPRESS

Salvador Dali etching you purchased a year ago in Italy was never shipped to you. You've tried to get this lovely picture of... er... whatever, to you sooner.

THERE IS ONLY ONE AMERICAN EXPRESS.

FORT LAUDERDALE, Saturday, July 22 — "How to locate something a customer can't describe" is not a course we offer employees at American Express. So how Donna Merritt, a supervisor in one of our Florida offices, ever helped a Cardmember recover a very unusual etching, is beyond us.

Our guess is that Donna, like a lot of the people who work for American Express, knows something about the art of customer service. Mainly, that it isn't a service, but lots of services — many of which don't have names or procedures or restrictions. Come to think of it, it's also something you can't describe.

In Zurich For Business

TODAY, ZÜRICH'S SLOGAN is "Little Big City" — it is not very big, but, with 350 banks, it is very rich and has helped Switzerland attain its record per capita income of around \$30,000.

What goes on in Zurich's Temples of Mammon? Why should a city of this size in a small country yield financial power on a worldwide scale? And for whose benefit do the banks wield it? The Zurich bankers answer that their activities benefit everyone, from shareholders and employees to the international financial and economic system itself — not to mention Switzerland.

There's much more to the city than banks, however. A third of the country's top industrial groups (food, aluminum, machinery, arms, diesel motors) have their headquarters in the Zurich-Winterthur area.

Neither is the city about business only. The chief landmark is not a bank or corporate headquarters building, but rather the magnificent, twin-towered 12th-century Grossmünster Cathedral, bastion of Huldreich Zwingli (1484-1531), the Swiss religious reformer, and a refuge at various times for persecuted Protestants from various parts of Europe.

This is a tolerant city, which at different times has welcomed Einstein, Lenin and James Joyce (the last named is buried there). Zurich is also a cultural and congress center and has an idyllic lakeside setting.

At a Glance

The "spine" of central Zurich is the Bahnhofstrasse — literally, "Railway Station Street" — which runs from the station to the shore of Lake Zurich. This broad thoroughfare is lined with banks, but also with some of the best department stores and boutiques, much-frequented by ladies decked out in furs in the winter, or in summer in those simple little dresses that only the very rich can afford. At any time of the year, the glitter of jewels is de rigueur. Going toward the lake along this chic commercial artery, you will find the main banking district to your right. To the left is another busy, slightly nondescript commercial area and, beyond it, the Limmat River. On the far side of the river is the old town, a maze of narrow streets with the Rathaus, the Grossmünster Church (opposite the celebrated Fraumünster Church), the restaurants of the city's guilds and plenty of bars.

When you reach the lake, you will see a wonderful panorama on a clear day. Ahead is the lake itself, narrow here, but broadening rapidly. To the left and to the right are the foothills of the mountains; on a clear day, you can see their peaks. A lakeside walk beyond the Opera House and the landing stages is a pleasure. Behind the city are hilly slopes dotted with cows. There are several nearby vantage points from which to admire the city.

Getting Around

Zurich's buses and blue streetcars (the latter marked "VBZ") run every six to 12 minutes and are clean, fast and comfortable — except in rush hours. Tickets must be purchased at the automated vending machines located at stops. There is an advantageous day ticket (*tageskarte*) that costs around six francs. But after studying a street map, you'll find that you can keep many of your appointments by walking; business and banking Zurich is compact — a lot of Zurichers cycle to work. Taxis are not very plentiful. Cars can be rented from major Ameri-

can and European companies.

An ancient but solid funicular car, the Polybahn, runs from near the station to an observation terrace as well as to the Federal Institute of Technology, the University and Cantonal Hospital. The Dolder Railway runs from Romerhof Square to the Dolder recreational area above the city. In another direction, S-Bahn line 10 goes from the Main Station to Uetliberg-Felsenegg, two vantage points on Zurich's doorstep.

In a Word

The local dialect, the Zurich version of Swiss German, is incomprehensible to anyone who speaks only Hochdeutsch (High German), the formal and standardized form. But all educated people are able to switch from dialect to High German in an *Augenblick* (blink), and virtually all speak English and French as well.

The French names of some Swiss companies and banks have vanished in Zurich. Credit Suisse, for example is Schweizerische Kreditanstalt in German. Italian is also spoken — Italy is just a mountain range away to the south.

Wining & Dining

Food tends to be hearty rather than refined in Zurich, reflecting more German influence than French. Italian cuisine is present, of course, and there is a growing number of Asian restaurants. Tips are included in bar and restaurant checks, but it is

Kronenhalle, 4 Ramistrasse. Tel.: 251-6669.

Zurich tradition at its best: excellent food served under extremely valuable paintings (Chagall, Miró, Picasso); noted for its wines and for the literary and fashion crowd it attracts.

Mère Catherine, 3 Nägelehof. Tel.: 262-2250. Rustic bistro well-known for its fish.

Petermann's Kunststube, 160 Seestrasse, Küsnacht. Tel.: 910-0715. Another Küsnacht pearl. A beautiful restaurant, always aglow with flowers, particularly irises (owner Horst Petermann's wife is named Iris). Specialties: *cannelloni aux fruits de mer* and regional chicken. Rated one of the best restaurants in Switzerland.

Au Premier, 15 Bahnhofplatz. Tel.: 211-1510. As in France, people in Switzerland often go to the railroad station restaurant for a meal even if they're not traveling. Au Premier explains why.

Restaurant Adler, 10 Rosengasse. Tel.: 252-6438. Fondue accompanied by white wine in the popular Niederdorf area of the old town.

Tübbli, 5 Hottingerstrasse. Tel.: 251-2626. Light Italian food from a constantly changing menu. The city's best stock of Italian wines.

Waldhaus Dolder, 20 Kurhausstrasse. Tel.: 251-9360. One of the finest tables in the country, known for its fresh fish.

Wirtschaft zum Wiesengrund, 61 Kleindorfstrasse, Uetikon am See. Tel.: 920-6360. One of the finest tables in the country, known for its fresh fish.

Witschi's Restaurant, 55 Züricherstrasse, Untereggstrasse. Tel.: 750-



polite to leave small change.

Bierhalle Kropf, 16 In Gassen. Tel.: 221-1805. Large, hearty meals, including liver dumplings. Original decor, with turn-of-the-century baroque ceiling.

Bodega Espanola, 15 Munsterstrasse. Tel.: 251-2310. A very old — and authentic — Spanish restaurant that has no rivals.

Brasserie Lipp, 9 Urani-strasse. Tel.: 211-1155. The local branch of the famous Paris Left Bank brasserie looks a bit different, but the French stamp is evident. Jules Verne Panoramabau.

China Garden, 12 Schützengasse. Tel.: 211-7100. Recommended for business lunches. Near the station.

Ermitage, Seestrasse, 80 Küsnacht. Tel.: 910-5222. Well worth the 6 kilometer (4 mile) ride along the lake. Superb fish served on the terrace.

Fujiya of Japan, 5 Tessinerplatz. Tel.: 201-1155. Teppan steak and seafood restaurant.

4460. One food critic says that owner-chef Heinz Witschi brings to the culinary arts "a quasi-scientific knowledge" of the ingredients. The results are superb: The sauces enhance rather than obscure the fish. A short hop from the city.

Calling Around

Country code: 41. City code: 1. The city could not have become one of the world's leading banking and foreign exchange centers without an excellent communications system.

- Police: 117.
- Ambulance: 144.
- Car breakdown: 140.
- Doctor/dentist: 261-6100.
- Lost property: 216-2550.
- All-night pharmacy: 252-5600.
- Airport: 157-1060.
- Railway reservations: 157-2222.

Excerpted from the "International Herald Tribune Guide to Europe" (third edition, NTC Publishing) by Alan Tiller and Roger Beardwood.

Next Country

ISRAEL

Business Travel Services From ITT Sheraton

THE SHERATON ATLANTIS Hotel has a reputation for being the friendliest hotel in Zurich. Another of its great advantages is its bucolic location near the Uetliberg Forest, where guests can relax in the calm of the countryside while watching nature at its best outside their windows or contemplating panoramic views of Zurich from the hotel's hilltop location, secure in the knowledge that the hotel's minibuses can zip them into the heart of Zurich in only 10 minutes in order to take care of business. If they need to catch a flight to another destination, they can be at the airport in 20 minutes.

In fact, if they wanted to, business travelers could spend their entire stay at the Sheraton Atlantis and still accomplish everything they needed to do. The hotel has 140 rooms in its main building, including 14 luxurious Executive Floor rooms. All rooms have a

large bathroom and shower, hairdryer and color televisions with satellite and video chan-

Fine Dining, Flexible Timing

Vitality Culinarium For health-conscious diners, the Sheraton Zurich now offers a meatless cuisine, *Vitality Culinarium*, that is natural, nutritious, preservative-free, rich in vitamins, high in fibre, well-balanced and based on fresh, seasonal products.

Early-bird special ITT Sheraton makes early mornings better mornings. Complimentary coffee, tea and pastries are available one hour prior to the opening of the hotel restaurant.

Guests who stay in the

63 rooms in the Atlantis Inn, an annex connected to the main hotel by a covered walkway, can take advantage of all the hotel's facilities except room service and upgrades.

Business can be conducted in the hotel's seven meeting rooms, which can accommodate up to 300 at a time, with a wide range of services available, including simultaneous translation. When work is done, guests can relax in the indoor swimming pool, sauna, solarium or fitness room. Tennis courts are located nearby, and there is a jogging path.

The renowned cuisine of Switzerland can be found in abundance at the Sheraton Atlantis. The discriminating gourmet will delight in Les Quatre Saisons, where a panoramic view of the city adds to the enjoyment of the fine haute cuisine offered by the restaurant, which serves breakfast,

lunch and dinner and even has its own winter garden. In addition, there is the not-to-be-missed Doeltschistube restaurant for romantic summer dining on the terrace.

If they must leave the hotel, guests will find that the hotel is within easy reach of "The Golden City on the Lake" and its banking center, shopping district and, of course, the lake itself.

Sheraton Atlantis Hotel: Doeltschweg 234, 8055 Zurich. Tel.: (41-1) 454 5454. Fax: (41-1) 454 5400.



AT&T

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World Roundup

De Silva Hits Out

CRICKET Aravinda de Silva hit a brilliant unbeaten century Tuesday, his sixth in one-day cricket, to steer Sri Lanka to a six-wicket victory over Zimbabwe in the Singer world series in Sri Lanka.

The victory ensured that the World Cup champions would finish at the top of the league standings in the four-nation, limited-overs tournament. Chasing Zimbabwe's total of 227 for five from 50 overs, Sri Lanka was in trouble at 129 for four in the 29th over before de Silva took control. (Reuters)

The Dangers of Coffee

ATHLETICS The German athletics federation said Tuesday it planned to warn athletes to stop drinking tea and coffee before competing to avoid the risk of being banned for doping. The move followed the case of a minor athlete who failed a drug test for caffeine after drinking two cups of coffee. (Reuters)

Wednesday Pulls Ahead

SOCCER Sheffield Wednesday maintained its perfect record and went five points ahead at the top of the English premier league by beating newly-promoted Leicester City 2-1. Wednesday, which escaped relegation on the final day of last season, has made its best start in 65 years. (Reuters)

Atletico Beaten by Worms

SOCCER Atletico Madrid said Tuesday that the turf at its Vicente Calderon ground was to be relaid barely a week before its first Champions League match with Steaua Bucharest.

The Spanish club had to move the opening game of the new season to the Santiago Bernabéu stadium of rival Real Madrid after an invasion of worms at the beginning of August made its own field unplayable. (Reuters)

They Said It:

Tony La Russa, manager of the St. Louis Cardinals, who are half a game out of first in the National League Central Division and 2½ games behind the Dodgers in the NL wild-card race, is finding September tough: "I'm as nauseous as I've ever been. I have a terrible headache. My head is pounding. I feel like throwing up, and I'm having trouble swallowing. And the beauty of this situation is you want to feel like this every day." (LAT)



Nwankwo Kanu, scoring for Nigeria against Brazil at the Olympics.

Heart Malady Ends Kanu's Ride

Special to the Herald Tribune

ONE MONTH ago in Atlanta, Nwankwo Kanu was the image of sporting precocity. He dominated the Olympics, first scoring the goals that eliminated Brazil, then leading Nigeria to a gold medal in soccer in the final against Argentina.

Kanu, who turned 20 on Aug. 1, exuded joy. He was the personification of Africa's rise in soccer. Tall and leggy, gifted and naive, he had already won a European Champions' Cup medal with Ajax and had signed a three-year \$750,000-per-season deal with Internazionale of Milan, due to commence this weekend.

Alas, Kanu is finished as a soccer player. A series of simple heart tests, electrocardiograms, revealed an abnormality in the left ventricle of the heart which will require an operation to replace a valve.

"It is unfortunate that the diagnosis has to be so pitiless towards a player of world class," said Piero Volpi, the Inter Milan physician. "But cardiac specialists are categorical. We have to think of the man before we think of the player."

The player, Kanu, plucked out of Africa at 17, ran upright, the head held high, the eyes promising glory and there was something of a danger. He knew, before this week's devastating verdict, fulfillment that eludes thousands of professional players.

He came on as a teenager, a substitute, for Ajax in the Champions' Cup

International Soccer / **ROS NUGUES**

final in Vienna in 1995 and bewildered Franco Baresi, the emperor of Milan's defense. Hunting in a pair, the teenagers Kanu and Patrick Kluivert shot down Milan that night in Vienna.

At the Olympics, Kanu knew, though probably vaguely, how much Brazil had put into its hopes of winning the gold at Atlanta. Kanu and his Nigerian pals were a bit awed at first — indeed, they were down three goals to one with 13 minutes remaining.

Kanu helped create one goal, scored another and, in the fourth minute of extra time, displayed audacious skill and self belief to score again. In the final, he did something else: He orchestrated Nigeria's play, he commanded experienced colleagues to run where he would pass to them, he matured into a performer on a different plain.

Now we could see why the tussle between Ajax and Inter had been so fierce. Kanu, shedding the cloak of youth, was more thoughtful and profound than most of us had suspected. From February to July, his agent and his lawyer shuttled back and forth from Amsterdam to Milan. It was the moral blackmail of the Dutch, who had schooled him and given him his chance, versus the fiscal might of the Italians.

By the end of July a tribunal had fixed the fee between the clubs at \$2 million. Inter took custody of the goods, but at

once had to release Kanu to Olympia.

He returned, to appear four times in the blue and black shirt of his new team — three warm-up parts in preseason games in Spain and a full 90 minutes in the Italian cup against Vicenza.

Then came the belated medical checks. The first, at Milan's Institute of Sports Medicine, so shocked specialists that they thought the machinery might be faulty. Inter arranged a test at another clinic.

Professor Bruno Carru advised Inter: "I categorically exclude any idea that this player could have been healthy three months ago. He's been ill for years, possibly many years with a pneumonic or bronchial condition."

The condition is not life threatening, and the operation does not have to be immediate under normal stress. But, say the specialists, professional soccer is out of the question. Kanu has no future as a sportsman, would pass no insurance examination. He will, however, according to Massimo Moratti, the oil magnate owner of Inter, be offered some kind of role with the club off the pitch.

"This affair is incredible, and on a human level, highly distressing," Moratti said Tuesday. "We will remain close to our player and give him all the help he needs. Kanu must be going through a terrible time, and we have to be realistic and to accept that he will not play again."

Inter also has on the payroll Kanu's 17-year-old brother, Christopher, who came as part of the deal. The older brother taking care of his family the way he cared for his national squad in the intense heat of an Olympics which seems, to the doctors in Italy, a fearfully short and risky time ago.

Inter, once it has eased Kanu across the immediate threshold of fear and doubt, intends to instigate litigation against Ajax. That complaint — whether it be for negligence involving the player's welfare or for deliberately concealing the medical facts — raises doubts about the Amsterdam club's renowned thoroughness.

Arie Van Os, the Ajax treasurer, insisted Tuesday that his club knew nothing of a heart defect. None had been shown during tests for insurance purposes, and in the almost three years that Ajax employed Kanu nothing had aroused suspicions of ill health.

So young, so gifted, and so vulnerable. One wonders about the health of modern soccer in which hundreds of millions are spent trading players without commensurate medical backup.

Kanu, spirited away by his agent for a few days, reappeared in Milan Tuesday to hear the confirmation that his playing days were done. His was the forlorn voice of lost opportunity. "I knew nothing, nobody told me," he said. "What am I to do now?"

Rob Hughes is on the staff of The Times of London.

Ivanisevic Hammers His Way Into Quarterfinals

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Goran Ivanisevic served thunderbolts on Tuesday as he battered his way into the U.S. Open quarterfinals.

The left-handed Croatian pounded out 20 aces in his 6-4, 3-6, 6-3, 7-6 (7-2) victory over unseeded Andrei Medvedev of Ukraine.

In another fourth-round match, Alex Corretja of Spain beat Guy Forget of France 6-4, 6-3, 7-6 (7-5). The victory earned the unseeded Corretja a spot in the quarterfinals against either defending champion Pete Sampras or the hard-serving Mark Philippoussis of Australia.

Ivanisevic reached the quarterfinals on the hard courts of the U.S. National Tennis Center for the first time. He will face either Stefan Edberg, playing in his final Grand Slam tournament, or Tim Henman of Britain.

Although he is only 48 percent of his first serve, Ivanisevic had only one double fault, Medvedev, on the other hand, had 12 aces and committed six double faults.

Ivanisevic hits his ground strokes with power. Against Medvedev, he also hit them with a semblance of accuracy.

The Croat finished with 51 winners and 51 unforced errors.

In the other half of the quarterfinal bracket, Andre Agassi knows what's next in store for him. It's what he calls "big tennis."

"Big tennis is when you get two guys trying to establish their will out there on the court," Agassi said. "That's exactly what he expects in his quarterfinal matchup against third-seeded Thomas Muster of Austria."

"We both are going to be beating the ball pretty good for the baseline. You'll hear explosions off the racket four, five, six times a point," Agassi said. "That's big tennis."

Agassi, seeded third in the year's final Grand Slam tournament, grabbed a spot in the quarterfinals Monday by defeating fellow American David Wheaton 4-6, 6-2, 6-3, 6-4. Muster, a left-hander, advanced by downing No. 13 Thomas Enqvist of Sweden 7-6 (7-4), 6-2, 4-6, 6-1.

Muster is ranked No. 2 in the world, but was dropped to third in the U.S. Open seedings by the U.S. Tennis Association, exchanging places with Michael Chang. The USTA made several other changes, including lifting Agassi from No. 8 in the rankings to No. 6 in the seedings. Muster and several other European players were critical of the changes, charging that the seedings should be done entirely by the computer rankings.

When Muster, a dominant force on clay courts, briefly took over the top rung in the rankings earlier this year, Agassi questioned how a player could be No. 1 if all of his top results came on a single surface. On Monday, Agassi said his statement had been taken out of context.

"The guy worked hard for something he finally accomplished, and he probably felt like I was dismissing him, and I wasn't," Agassi said.

Agassi refused to call his quarterfinal matchup a sort of grudge match: "Come on. We're in the quarterfinals of the U.S. Open. We both have won big events before. We both want to do it again. That's what we're both going out there and trying to do. To make it anything more than that is a waste of time."

Agassi, who could become the first



U.S. OPEN

Scoreboard

BASEBALL			
MAJOR LEAGUE STANDINGS			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
EAST DIVISION			
New York	77	60	562
Baltimore	72	64	533
Seattle	71	67	514
Toronto	63	75	457
Detroit	50	88	362
CENTRAL DIVISION			
Cleveland	81	56	591
Chicago	74	65	532
Minnesota	69	70	500
Milwaukee	62	72	482
Kansas City	64	75	440

WEST DIVISION			
San Diego	77	62	554
Los Angeles	75	62	547
Colorado	66	74	471
San Francisco	50	77	430
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
EAST DIVISION			
Atlanta	84	53	613
Florida	74	62	544
Pittsburgh	67	71	486
New York	61	77	442
Philadelphia	55	83	399
CENTRAL DIVISION			
St. Louis	74	65	532
St. Louis	70	68	500
Chicago	68	68	500
Pittsburgh	57	80	416

WEST DIVISION			
San Diego	77	62	554
Los Angeles	75	62	547
Colorado	66	74	471
San Francisco	50	77	430
NATIONAL LEAGUE			
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Philadelphia	55	83	399
CENTRAL DIVISION			
St. Louis	74	65	532
St. Louis	70	68	500
Chicago	68	68	500
Pittsburgh	57	80	416

JAPANESE LEAGUES			
CENTRAL LEAGUE			
Yokohama	44	4	1,000
Hiroshima	42	4	980
Chunichi	39	5	941
Yokai	32	7	882
Yokohama	47	4	1,018
Hiroshima	46	4	1,018
PACIFIC LEAGUE			
Osaka	41	4	981
Nippon Ham	41	4	981
San Diego	39	5	941
Yokohama	39	5	941
Yokohama	39	5	941

CFL STANDINGS			
EASTERN DIVISION			
Toronto	9	1	344
Montreal	5	5	250
Hamilton	4	6	222
Ottawa	0	8	177
WESTERN DIVISION			
Calgary	9	1	344
Edmonton	4	6	222
Winnipeg	3	7	209
Saskatchewan	3	7	209
British Columbia	2	8	208

IHT Puts Baseball Stats on the Internet
All the box scores and the 1996 schedule on the IHT web site:
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■ Who writes viruses?

■ Am I safe surfing the net?

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THE AP TOP 25
The Top Twenty Five teams in the Associated Press college football poll, with first-place votes in parentheses, records through Aug. 31, total points based on 25 points for a first-place vote through one point for a 25th-place vote, and last week's ranking.

Rank	Team	Record	Points
1	Nebraska (49)	10-0	1,642
2	Tennessee (2)	10-0	1,266
3	Florida St. (3)	10-0	1,018
4	Florida (1)	10-0	1,018
5	Colorado (2)	10-0	1,018
6	North Dakota (1)	10-0	1,018
7	Penn St.	10-0	1,018
8	Texas	10-0	1,018
9	Syracuse	10-0	1,018
10	Ohio St.	10-0	1,018
11	Idaho	10-0	1,018
12	Michigan	10-0	1,018
13	Northwestern	10-0	1,018
14	Alabama	10-0	1,018
15	Virginia Tech	10-0	1,018
16	Brigham Young	10-0	1,018
17	LSU	10-0	1,018
18	Auburn	10-0	1,018
19	Southern Cal.	10-0	1,018
20	Arizona St.	10-0	1,018
21	Kansas St.	10-0	1,018
22	Utah	10-0	1,018
23	Virginia	10-0	1,018
24	North Carolina	10-0	1,018
25	Texas A&M	10-0	1,018

SPORTS

U.S. Beats Russia for 2d Upset

By Joe Lapointe
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a span of less than 50 hours, the hockey team representing the United States convincingly defeated the sport's two superpowers, Canada and Russia.

The U.S. team dominated the high-flying stars of Russia on Monday night at Madison Square Garden, earning a 5-2 victory. Larger and more aggressive, the Americans opened the scoring after 26 seconds then trampled a traditionally superior opponent.

World Cup Hockey

Regardless of the outcome of Tuesday night's match with Slovakia at the Garden, the Americans have secured a bye in the second round of the inaugural World Cup tournament and will move with confidence and momentum to the semifinals. "Give credit where credit is due," said Ron Wilson, the U.S. coach. "Not 'What's wrong with Canada?' 'What's wrong with Russia?' but 'What's right with America?'"

Adam Deadmarsh opened the scoring at the 26-second mark on a rush with Pat Lafontaine, who was playing his first game after a groin injury. Also scoring for the Americans were John LeClair, Keith Tkachuk, Lafontaine (short-handed) and Doug Weight. Mike Richter, the New York Rangers' goalie, stopped 32 of 34 shots.

"They just outskated us and outworked us — they made us look tired," said Darius Kasparaitis, the New York Islanders' defenseman playing for Russia.

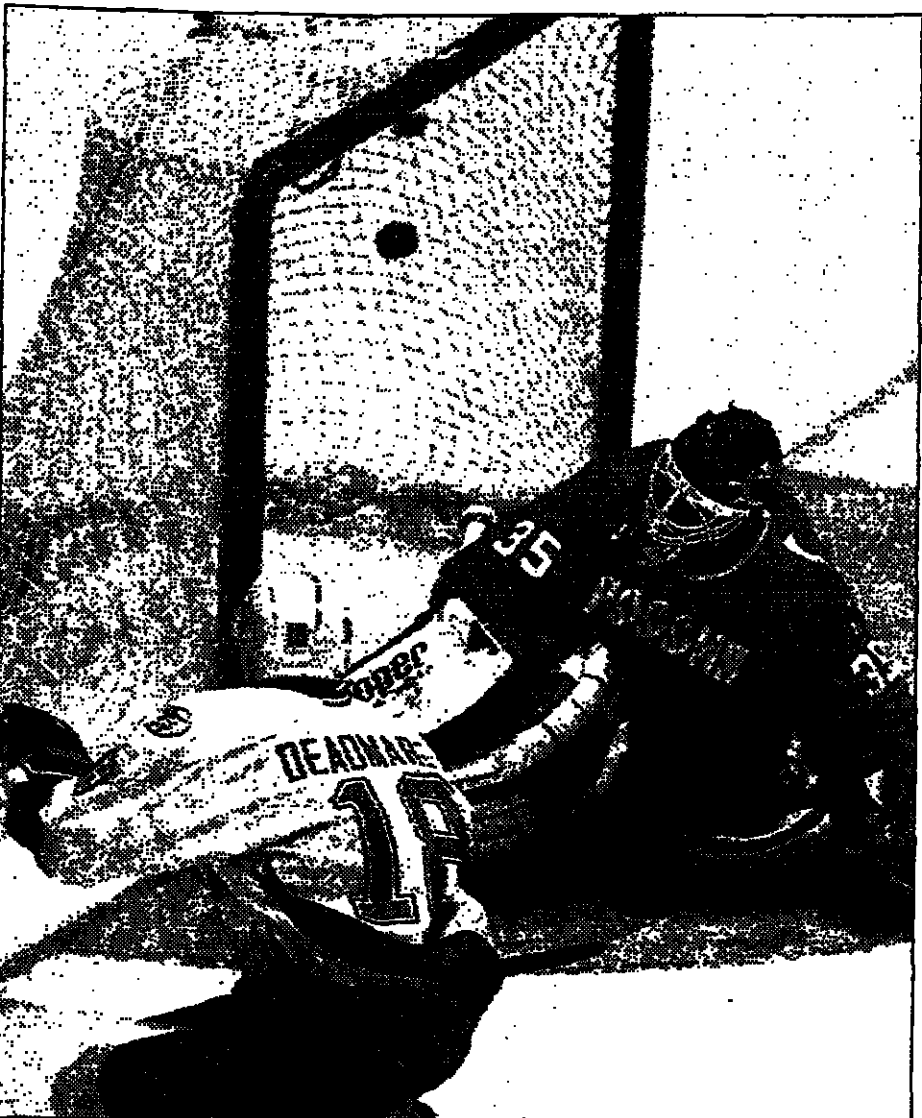
The veteran Igor Larionov said the game was a "good, cold shower" but that his team better improve "or we will be out of this tournament."

The talent level of American hockey has developed to such a degree that victories such as this and the one over Canada on Saturday are no longer assumed to be flukes. Indeed, the United States has a respectable chance of winning this prestigious and competitive tournament.

The U.S. record is 2-0, and the Russians finished the round-robin portion of the tournament at 1-2.

After playing Slovakia, the Americans will be off until Sunday when they face either Russia or Finland in Ottawa in the semifinal, a one-game knockout. Canada will play Germany on Thursday in Montreal and Finland plays Russia on Friday in Ottawa.

If the Americans win next Sunday, they will move on to the two-of-three-game championship round beginning next Tuesday. In the other bracket, in Montreal, with the winner of that game facing Sweden on Saturday in Philadelphia.



Adam Deadmarsh of the U.S. firing the puck past Nikolai Khabibulin of Russia.

Bears Outgun Cowboys, 22-6

Smith Leaves on Stretcher After Head-First Dive

By Leonard Shapiro
Washington Post Service

CHICAGO — Outmanned, outcoached and outwitted by the gambling Chicago Bears, the defending Super-Bowl champion Dallas Cowboys went down with a thud, and lost all-pro running back Emmitt Smith to a frightening-looking injury.

With one touchdown on an option pass thrown by a wide receiver, a fake punt to set up a field goal and a gambling fourth-and-one call to set up another, the Bears defeated a Monday night crowd of 66,994 at Soldier Field with a well-earned 22-6 victory in the season-opener for both teams.

That same crowd sat in hushed silence when Smith was hurt late in the game when the final outcome was no longer in doubt. Smith — the heart and legs of three Super Bowl championship teams — had to be taken off the field on a stretcher with 3 minutes 41 seconds to play when he landed awkwardly diving head first over the line of scrimmage carrying out a routine fake on a quarterback bootleg near the Bears' goal line.

Smith lay on the field for at least 15 minutes as medical personnel treated him, immobilizing his head and neck as a precautionary measure before he was taken to the locker room on a stretcher for further evaluation and X-rays. Smith can move his arms and legs, said team orthopedic surgeon Robert Vandermeer.

Smith was complaining of numbness in his left arm and his left leg, Vandermeer said, though preliminary X-rays taken at the stadium showed no fracture in the back or neck.

[Smith was not severely injured, the Associated Press reported on Tuesday, and was released from a hospital.

"Emmitt's OK," said Vandermeer. Van-

dermeer said he was "fairly positive" Smith would not play Sunday against the New York Giants. He said Smith might be able to play in two weeks.

On Monday night, the Cowboys were stunned by the lopsided loss engineered by Bears Coach Dave Wannstedt, Dallas' former defensive coordinator in his Super Bowl victory in 1993. Despite the best efforts of Deion Sanders, who played both cornerback and wide receiver almost the entire game, the Bears inflicted the worst defeat on the Cowboys since the Redskins beat them, 35-16, in the first game of the 1993 season. It was the first time Dallas hadn't scored a touchdown since 1991.

The Cowboys were missing several key men, including tight end Jay Novacek, out with a serious back injury that could end his career, and wide receiver Michael Irvin, suspended for the first five games of the season after pleading no contest to cocaine possession in the offseason.

Without those two, the Bears unleashed a blitzing defense the Cowboys never contained. Chicago's final touchdown came as a result of a blitz by Bears cornerback Kevin Miniefield, who barged into quarterback Troy Aikman and forced a fumble.

Bears middle linebacker Bryan Cox recovered the ball in the end zone for a score that clinched the victory with 8:47 left in the final quarter, giving the Bears a 22-3 lead.

The Bears took all manner of chances, and just about every gamble paid off in points or field position. Their defense also forced four turnovers, including three lost fumbles, and limited Smith to 70 yards on 18 carries.

The Cowboys looked out of sync. On their first series, they were called for an illegal formation on back-to-back plays, a portent of things to come.

Cone Returns and Shuts Out A's

By Dave Anderson
New York Times Service

OAKLAND, California — He was ready, but the mound wasn't.

In a stride that was as purposeful as his attitude, the 33-year-old pitcher had arrived at the pitchers' mound for the New York Yankees for the first time since May 2, eight days before his sudden surgery for the aneurysm in his right shoulder. And now he began digging at the mound with his right shoe.

He scraped the dirt in front of the rubber two dozen times, then scraped a path toward home plate, then scraped the rubber another half-dozen times. He nudged his right shoe into the hole he had dug in front of the rubber three eight warm-up pitches, then took a deep breath as the voice on the public-address system in the Oakland-Alameda Coliseum blared the words not many people thought they would hear again this season.

"Pitching for the Yankees," the voice announced, "David Cone."

Although scattered and brief, the applause was as warm as the sunny afternoon. Many of the 20,159 spectators understood what they were about to see: the return of a major league pitcher less than four months after suffering the rarity of a aneurysm under the armpit.

Not even Cone and the Yankees expected what they were about to see: seven no-hit innings with six strikeouts and three walks before Mariano Rivera closed a 5-0 victory marred only by a disputed infield hit by the Athletics' Jose Herrera, with one out in the ninth.

Joe Torre, the Yankee manager, had prescribed no more than 100 pitches for Cone, "and probably not that many." After 85 pitches (54 strikes, 31 balls) through seven innings, Torre decided to preserve Cone's arm for his next start in the divisional race — Saturday night against Toronto at Yankee Stadium.

"I told Joe and Mel," Cone would say later, meaning Torre and the pitching coach Mel Stottlemyre, "if you leave this up to me, I'm going to go out there. Fortunately, they're a little smarter than I am. I have no complaints."

After digging that hole in the dirt, Cone dug another hole for himself, walking the leadoff batter, Herrera, on four pitches, then missing with his first pitch to Tony Batista.

"Those first five pitches, I felt weird,

I was jumping inside," he said later. "Those pitches weren't even close. It was nice to recover. Toward the middle innings I really started to relax."

Cone had pitched well twice for the Class AA Norwich Navigators, but Monday he was going against the Athletics, a team with 219 home runs, a major league-record pace.

Considering the setting and the situation, it turned out to be as good a game as he has ever pitched. His father, Ed, once young Dave's Little League coach, was sitting in a box seat behind the Yankee dugout. After every hitless inning, Cone would look at his father.

"Was that any good, or what?" Torre gushed. "He makes managing fun."

AL Roundup

It's a very comfortable feeling watching him pitch because he knows what he's doing. Once he got through that first inning, he had such command of his stuff. Before the game, Torre had said: "Pitchers don't just need an arm, they need a heart and a stomach for the big game. David's got that."

In other games, the Associated Press reported:

Red Sox 9, Mariners 8 No one in baseball worked harder on Labor Day than Mike Greenwell. Greenwell set a major league record by driving in all nine Boston runs in its victory over Seattle.

"He had a career night," said Lou Piniella, Seattle's manager. "That's a week's work. That's two weeks' work."

Greenwell had four of Boston's seven hits. He hit a two-run homer, a grand slam, a two-run double and a single in the 10th inning that brought home the winning run.

Greenwell broke the record for most RBIs by a player accounting for all his team runs: it had been eight, shared by George Kelly of the New York Giants in 1924 and Bob Johnson of the Philadelphia Athletics in 1938.

Seattle's Alex Rodriguez became the third-youngest player to hit 35 home runs in a season with a seventh-inning round tripper. After Joey Cora doubled, Rodriguez, who turned 21 in July, connected on a two-run shot off Reggie Harris to give the Mariners a 7-6 lead.

Rodriguez, though, couldn't match Greenwell's effort. "It was Greenwell 9 and the Mariners 8," Rodriguez said.



David Cone pitching against Oakland in his return for the Yankees.

Orioles 12, Angels 8 Todd Zeile, acquired last week from Philadelphia, hit his first two home runs for Baltimore at Anaheim. The Orioles hit five homers but Eddie Murray remained at .499 for his career. Murray went 1-for-1 with a walk.

Royals 2, Blue Jays 0 At Toronto, Tim Lincecum pitched a four-hitter in the quickest game in the majors this year. Belcher (13-8) gave up four two-out singles, including consecutive ninth-inning hits, before he got John Olerud to fly out to center, ending the game in 1 hour, 53 minutes. Belcher threw 73 of his 90 pitches for strikes.

Tigers 8, White Sox 6 At Chicago, Travis Fryman hit a three-run homer with two outs in the ninth and Detroit stopped Chicago's four-game winning streak.

Brewers 7, Indians 6 At Milwaukee, Jose Valentin singled home John Jaha with two outs in the ninth. Jeff Cirillo singled with one out but was erased on a fielder's choice. Pitch-runner David Hulse stole second, took third on Jaha's infield single and scored on a wild pitch by Mesa. Jaha went to second on the wild pitch and scored on Valentin's looping liner to left.

Twins 6, Rangers 4 At Arlington, Texas, Chuck Knoblauch homered to lead off the game for the second straight day for Minnesota.

Veteran Duo Helps Cardinals Close In on Astros

The Associated Press

It seems like old times for the St. Louis Cardinals: Ozzie Smith and Willie McGee are leading the way in a pennant race.

"That's what we've been doing for years," Smith said after getting three hits, driving in three runs and scoring four Monday in the Cardinals' 8-7 victory over the Houston Astros. McGee added four hits and three runs batted in as St. Louis overcame a 7-3 deficit and closed to within a half-game of first-place Houston in the NL Central. Smith scored the winning run in the 10th on McGee's single.

McGee and Smith helped lead the Cardinals to the 1982 World Series title and National League pennants in 1985 and 1987.

Alan Benes, making his first major league relief appearance, got the last out of the 10th for the victory at Busch Stadium in St. Louis. Doug Brocail (1-5) was the loser.

Padres 5, Phillies 1 Fernando Valenzuela (12-7) won his seventh straight decision, allowing six hits in seven score-

less innings at Philadelphia. Wally Joyner had three hits and drove in three runs as San Diego won for the seventh time in nine games and maintained a one-game lead over Los Angeles in the NL West.

Valenzuela, who hasn't lost since July 14, has a 16-7 career record against Philadelphia and has won 10 of his last 11 starts against the Phillies.

Dodgers 8, Mets 5 Todd Hollandsworth and Eric Karros hit two-run homers as visiting Los Angeles won for the ninth time in 11 games. Pedro Astacio (9-7) won his fifth consecutive decision, and Todd Worrell pitched the ninth for his 38th save in 47 chances, tying John Wetteland of the New York Yankees for the major league lead.

Todd Hundley hit his 39th homer, tying the Mets team record held by Darryl Strawberry (1987 and 1988) and leaving him one behind Roy Campanella's major league record for homers by a catcher, set in 1953.

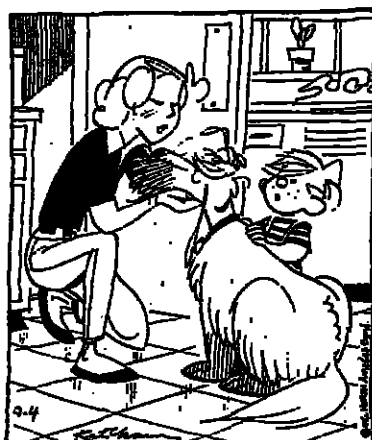
Rockies 6, Pirates 3 Vinny Castilla, Walt Weiss, Dante Bichette and pitcher Kevin Ritzhomer for visiting Colorado, which stopped a four-game losing streak.

Expos 4, Giants 3 F.P. Santangelo's sacrifice fly off Rod Beck (0-8) and Lenny Webster's RBI single helped Montreal rally in the 11th inning at Olympic Stadium and win its third straight. Mark Grudzielanek went 4-for-5 for the Expos. Barry Bonds hit his 36th homer for San Francisco, which lost its third straight.

Reds 7, Braves 6 Curtis Goodwin drove in the go-ahead run with a bases-loaded bunt single in the seventh inning as Cincinnati overcame a 5-0 deficit at Riverfront Stadium and beat Atlanta for only the third time in 18 games.

Marlins 4, Cubs 3 Marc Valdes got his first career victory as Florida won for the ninth time in 10 games. Valdes, the Marlins' top draft pick in 1993, scattered four hits in 6½ innings — the longest stint of his career. Robb Nen gave up a two-out RBI double to Scott Servais in the ninth but got his 30th save.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"SHOULD WE TAKE HIM TO THE VETS HIS BOWS OWN, BUT HIS 'MOM' IS KIND OF SLOW."

JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME IS BACK! Try to guess the words in the jumble. The words are listed in the box below. Write the letter of the word in the box next to the number.

PHOWO
ECHLE
MANCEP
YARBET

Answer here: THE

Answers: PHOWO: PHOENIX; ECHLE: ECHIDNA; MANCEP: MANIC; YARBET: YARBET.

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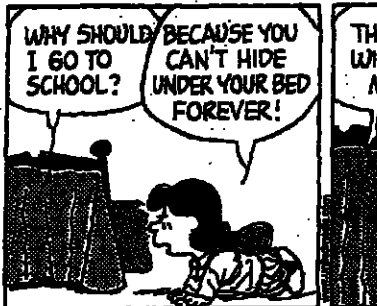
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PEANUTS



WHY SHOULD I GO TO SCHOOL? BECAUSE YOU CAN'T HIDE UNDER YOUR BED FOREVER!

THE GUARDS WILL HATE ME!

THEY DON'T HAVE GUARDS. THEY'RE CALLED TEACHERS.

HOW WILL I GET ACROSS THE MOAT?

GARFIELD!

DID YOU SHRED THE DRAPES INTO LITTLE BITTY RECESSES?

DEFINE "LITTLE BITTY RECESSES?"

THE FAR SIDE

HEY! WHAT ARE YOU DOING?

SORRY. I WORKED SO LONG ON MY COMPUTER TODAY I DOUBLE-CLICKED MY LIGHT SWITCH.

IT'S BEEN RAINING THREE STRAIGHT DAYS.

I HATE THIS PLACE!

WHO ARE YOU WRITING TO?

I'M WRITING TO WRITING TO AT THE OFFICE.

DEAR DASHWOOD: WISH YOU WERE HERE AND I WAS THERE! REGARDS, J.C.

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

CALVIN AND HOBBS



DON'T MAKE FACES AT THE TABLE, CALVIN.

I CAN'T HELP IT.

MOM SAID MY FACE WOULD FREEZE LIKE THIS SOME DAY, AND IT JUST DID.

NO, IT DIDN'T.

IT DID! DID! MOM WAS RIGHT. I'M HORRIBLY DISFIGURED FOR LIFE.

NO, YOU AREN'T.

BUT DON'T WORRY, I WON'T SPOIL DINNER. SEE? ELEPHANT MAN!

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

WIZARD OF ID



THE PRESS AWAITS YOU, SIRE.

HOW AGGRESSIVE DO THEY LOOK ON A SCALE OF ONE TO TEN?

ABOUT A HUNDRED.

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

THE FAR SIDE

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DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS



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BLONDIE



IT'S BEEN RAINING THREE STRAIGHT DAYS.

I HATE THIS PLACE!

WHO ARE YOU WRITING TO?

I'M WRITING TO WRITING TO AT THE OFFICE.

DEAR DASHWOOD: WISH YOU WERE HERE AND I WAS THERE! REGARDS, J.C.

DOONESBURY FLASHBACKS

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OBSERVER

Sex to the Rescue

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — You knew it was bad when Democrats started talking about Bill Clinton leading us into the 21st century. Not a single Democrat within the vast range of television's mighty eye bothered to suggest this might be an unwise direction to take.

Do we really want to be led into the 21st century? After the catastrophe that was the 20th century, sensible people will surely want to think long and hard before barging into another one.

The trend in centuries has been all downhill since the Indians gazed on the first Europeans getting off the boat and, fatally, failed to realize that the neighborhood was about to be ruined.

No person lucky enough to live in the 18th century would have cried out enthusiastically for some knee-breached, powdered-wigged Clinton to lead him into the 19th.

War as mass slaughter — that was the 19th century. Steam engines with their arrogant noise and coal-smoke pollution — that was the 19th century. To be sure, there were Keats and Beethoven at first, but what did they lead to? Tennyson and Wagner.

Nineteenth-century people, poor devils, were delighted to burst into the 20th. And where did they find themselves? In the worst nightmare since those centuries way back when thugs in Crusaders' armor toured the countryside, burning the hovels, stealing the corn and butchering cattle, children and women.

Considering the centuries' tendency to become ever worse, plunging into the 21st

would seem a risky gamble. If the Democrats were not brain-dead they would be booing President Clinton's threat to lead us there. They'd be telling him to leave us right here where we know the ropes and have catastrophe at bay.

Then there are the Republicans. Not brain dead. Just the opposite. So aflame with such bitterly opposed ideas that they are on the edge of suicide. They have ideas on how the country should be governed, but they dare not discuss them, for fear of starting a fight in which they might kick the party to death.

While Democrats cheer the prospect of being led into the 21st century, Bob Dole promises to lead us back to time past when America was a model of decency and a man did what a man had to do.

Most presidential campaigns are careful not to flirt with reality on too many issues, but this one doggedly and absolutely refuses to acknowledge reality. It seems to be happening far away in a soft misty smoke where small figures walk on and off a stage uttering bromides about happiness to divert themselves from acknowledging that the stage is on fire.

Then, last Thursday, reality! Sex! Sex is the begetter of life, and in this case, how welcome it is! A nice, juicy, old-fashioned sex scandal oozing out of the White House!

A CNN news reader sounded like a man coming out of a trance when he announced that he had — "news."

Thank Heaven for American discomfort with sex. Thank Heaven for the scandals it creates. Thank Heaven for politicians who never learn. At last, life!

New York Times Service

Is Ibsen an Enemy of the People's Republic?

By Steven Mufson
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — What does a 19th-century Norwegian playwright have to say to a Chinese audience on the eve of the 21st century? Lots.

For the first time since the 1920s, a Chinese professional theater company has performed Henrik Ibsen's "An Enemy of the People," and the play seems as bold and subversive as a stinging commentary on the contemporary Chinese communist system as if it had been written last week.

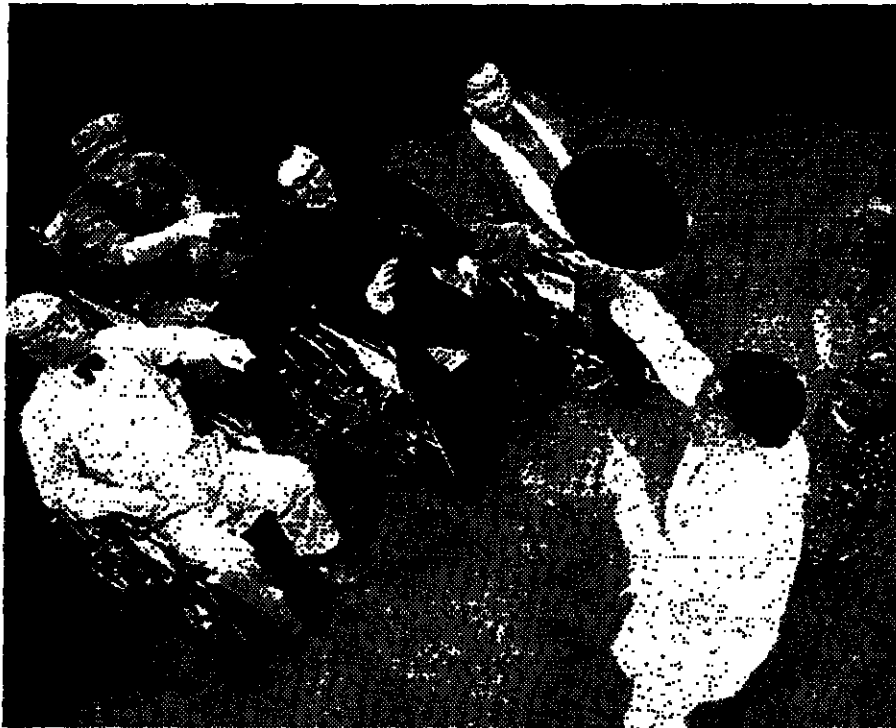
It features corrupt officials who lie to protect a fraudulent business scheme in the name of the public good. It condemns party rule. And it glorifies an outspoken intellectual who is persecuted by an angry mob after being betrayed by a public that is weak-kneed, selfish and easily manipulated.

"We are making our living by retailing filth and corruption. The whole of our flourishing municipal life derives its sustenance from a lie," says the play's hero, Dr. Thomas Stockmann.

To make sure the relevance of Ibsen's play wasn't lost on Chinese audiences last month at an experimental theater here in Beijing, the director moved the action from a coastal town in southern Norway to an unnamed town in China. And the production climaxed with a scene in which the story's hero declares that "the voice of truth cannot be repressed," and an angry mob drowns him out with gibberish sung to the opening notes of the popular Cultural Revolution melody "The East Is Red."

"I was thinking about modern, contemporary Chinese audiences, and I chose symbols that have special meaning to Chinese audiences," said the director, Wu Xiaojiang. "What Ibsen wrote about is still relevant 100 years later."

Wu resisted the temptation to use even more explicit Chinese symbols, deciding against putting Stockmann in a cone hat and a signboard like those hung on the necks of people persecuted during the Cultural Revolution. And in shortening the play, he dropped lines that would have guaranteed trouble from the Culture Ministry, such as one in which Stockmann declares that "the worst is that, from one end of this country to the other, every man is the slave of his party," and another in which he says that "a party is like a sausage machine; it mashes up all sorts of heads together into the same



Beijing production of "An Enemy of the People" transfers the action to China.

mincemeat — fatheads and blockheads, all in one mash!"

First translated into Chinese nearly 80 years ago, "An Enemy of the People" fanned the so-called May 4 reform movement that rocked China in 1919. Even after Wu's cuts, it makes for powerful theater in 1990s China.

In the play, Stockmann discovers that the water in his town's new public baths is contaminated — a metaphor for the disease and filth of modern society. The town's business leaders had wanted to lure tourists by promising that the water was curative.

Initially a journalist (dressed in a Communist uniform in this production), an editor and a small business leader hail the doctor's discovery and promise to publish it. But the doctor's brother, who is the mayor, wants the information suppressed so that business won't be ruined. "You don't deserve to have your own beliefs," the mayor tells his brother. "You're a public servant." The mayor persuades the cowardly newspaperman to suppress the doctor's article in the name of

"caution" and "moderation," and he blocks the doctor from speaking about the baths at a public meeting.

The stymied physician denounces the entire political system and proposes to "raise a revolution against the lie that the majority has the monopoly on the truth." The business leader then leads an unruly mob in denouncing the doctor as an enemy of the people, much as Cultural Revolution mobs in China denounced people as "rightists" or "counterrevolutionaries."

Chinese intellectuals have long been fascinated by Ibsen. "In China, your understanding of Western drama really begins with Ibsen," says Wu.

Ibsen was introduced to Chinese readers by Hu Shi, a U.S.-educated scholar who returned to China in 1918 to become professor of philosophy at Beijing University. That year, Hu wrote an article for New Youth magazine about Ibsen, known in Chinese as Yibusheng.

"An Enemy of the People" and the role of Stockmann struck a chord with Chinese in-

tellectuals, for whom classical Chinese literature offers many examples of the upright Confucian who risks his life and position when daring to remonstrate with the emperor. "There is only a small minority, at times only one single person, who is not content with the prevailing conditions in society, who wants reform and wishes for revolution," Hu wrote in his article. "Society fears more than anything this idealist."

The political messages have not been lost on those in power. In 1928, the military governor of Tianjin banned a production of "An Enemy of the People," though it was eventually performed under a different name. In 1935, police stopped a production of "A Doll's House" after three days. The actress who played the liberated Nora lost her job as a teacher and was thrown out of her home by her father, according to Elisabeth Eide, a China scholar at the University Library of Oslo. When that actress was unable to perform in a Shanghai production of "A Doll's House" later in 1935, the role was taken by Jiang Qing, who later became the wife of Chinese Communist Party Chairman Mao Zedong and a leader of the Cultural Revolution.

It became more difficult to produce Ibsen's works after the Communists took power in 1949. Mao stressed obedience to the party, not individualism. And because he believed that all art should serve political ends, it was risky to produce an Ibsen play. "After liberation, most people were afraid that it wouldn't be appropriate to stage this kind of play," says Wu.

In 1956, on the 50th anniversary of Ibsen's death, China allowed a production of "A Doll's House." In a conference on Ibsen, Marxist critics hailed the playwright for exposing "the evils of the capitalist society and the ugliness of the bourgeois philistines." But the new Chinese critics harshly attacked Hu Shi for interpreting Ibsen as a spokesman for liberalism. Hu Shi wasn't rehabilitated until two decades after his death in 1962, and there wasn't another production of Ibsen until after the Cultural Revolution ended in 1976.

Today, Wu says, there are new obstacles to producing Ibsen. "Chinese audiences are lazy. They would rather make a quick buck or sit at home and watch television," he says. Moreover, Wu says, "during the past two decades everyone's enthusiasm about politics has been exhausted. People don't want to think about these things anymore."

PEOPLE

WOULD you buy a used car from this man? A 1975 Ford Escort that was the personal car of Cardinal Karol Wojtyla before he became Pope John Paul II was sold at an auction in Auburn, Indiana, for \$102,000. The buyer, 31-year-old Jim Rich of Chicago, gets a free trip to Rome thrown in. There's also a personal visit with the pontiff, who will turn over the keys to the bluish-silver car. Included in the trip is a private Mass in the pope's chapel at St. Peter's Basilica, a picture with the pope and a tour of parts of the Vatican that most tourists never see. The four-door car had been in storage since the cardinal became pope in 1978. It went on the block after the Pope John Paul II Foundation at the Vatican decided in March that something needed to be done. Proceeds will be used for two projects initiated by the pope — funding the expansion of the Polish Pilgrim Home in Rome and for scholarships and expanding the Catholic University in Lublin, Poland.

Princess Diana had to dip into her pocketbook and pay cash for two lip-

sticks when her credit card was rejected at her favorite store, Harvey Nichols, a London newspaper reports. The Sun said the princess looked furious when her store card was turned down twice for the £24 (\$37) payment. Her spokesman told the paper that Diana's card had expired and blamed the stylish Knightsbridge shop for being slow to send her a new one. Princess Diana received a settlement worth a reported £17 million when her divorce from Prince Charles became final last week.

Archaeologists have discovered a medieval casket that they believe contains the embalmed heart of Robert the Bruce, the king who secured Scotland's independence from England. In a two-hour procedure, two experts drilled through a modern lead casket found during excavations at Melrose Abbey in the Scottish Borders. Inside was an ancient, cone-shaped casket believed to contain The Bruce's heart. King Robert I of Scotland, with only 6,000 soldiers and 500 horses, routed English King Edward II and his army of 20,000 at

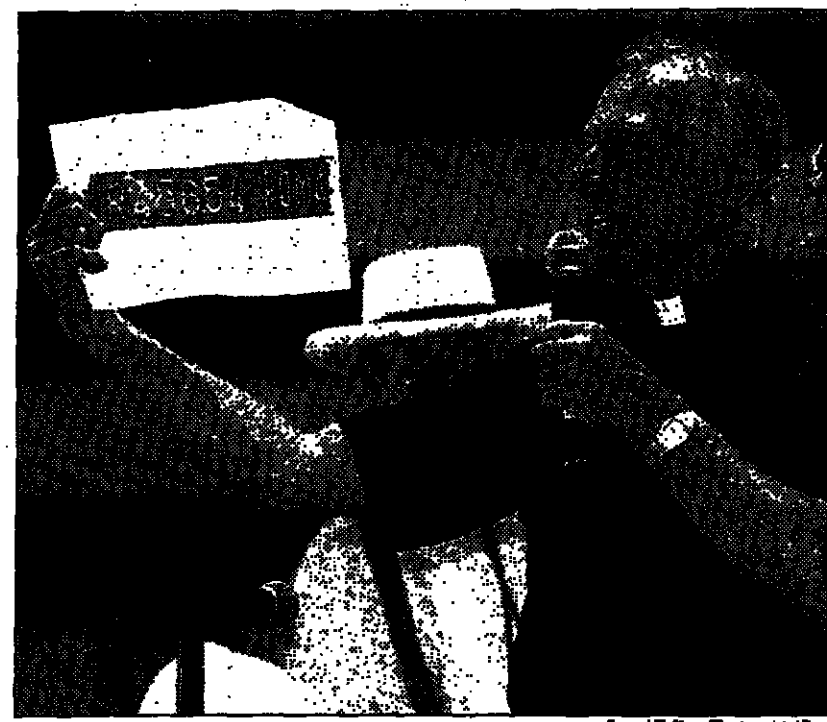
Bannockburn in 1314. The two-day battle forced England to drop its claim to Scotland, though peace was not signed until The Bruce was near death 14 years later.

Monaco's royal palace is staying mum, but a French magazine says that Prince Rainier wants his younger daughter, Princess Stephanie, to dump her husband, Daniel Ducruet, who was photographed in a poolside tryst with another woman. The photos, which surfaced last month, showed a naked couple — identified as Ducruet and a cabaret singer — embracing on a lounge chair on the French Riviera. The French gossip magazine Voici says that Princess Caroline and her father "are leaning toward a quick divorce" for Stephanie, but that the 31-year-old princess has yet to decide. Monaco's royal press office declined to comment.

A gun store owner in Indianapolis has challenged G. Gordon Liddy to a drag race, and the Watergate co-conspirator

has reportedly agreed. Liddy often brags about his fast car, a Corvette with the vanity license plate "EZOGATE." Don Davis took out newspaper ads challenging the former White House aide to a race. Davis thinks his own souped-up 1990 Chevrolet Corvette has to be faster than Liddy's. The producer of Liddy's radio program says the conservative talk show host will race. Under Davis' plan, the loser would pay track rental fees and make a donation to the winner's favorite charity.

"Different for Girls" by the British director Richard Spence has been awarded the Grand Prize of the Americas at the Montreal Film Festival. The film chronicles the complicated relationship between a man who has undergone a sex-change operation and a childhood friend he meets again as an adult. The Judges' Prize went jointly to Japan's "Sleeping Man," directed by Kohji Oguri, and the French director Cedric Klapisch's "Un air de famille" (A Family Resemblance), which was highly acclaimed by moviegoers.



A Vatican representative, Monsignor Ronald Sciera, holding a copy of the Pope's license plate at the Indiana auction of the 1975 Ford Escort.

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Mother Nature's calling.

Your flight's boarding.

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